Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

TO TELL THE TRUTH

FINE FIREPLACE FIXTURES.

That's the successful way to talk about what you have to sell. Doesn't sound so tempting as "goods at half price" sometimes; but it tastes better after you've eaten it.

If you see it in Titus' "AD" you can bank on it—that's what pushes this store ahead every day of its existence.

Round Top Pillar Extension Tables,

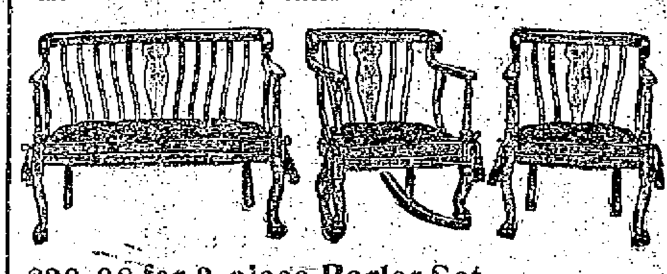
Solid pedestal, spreading feet, finely selected oak, six feet extension and a beauty.

$9.90

A. C. TITUS CO., 225-229 THAMES ST.

New Parlor Furniture

Especial attention is invited to our extensive display of furniture for the parlor. The new fall and winter patterns are now all on exhibition and are worthy of the most careful inspection.



$29.98 for 3-piece Parlor Set Instead of $50.00.

Stylish and restful parlor set exactly like drawing, high grade mahogany frames, strongly constructed carved claw feet, silk tapestry or plush loose cushions, handsomely tufted silk tassel to match. Just 6 sets for this week only; set instead of $50.

$29.98

JOHN H. KAZANJIAN & CO., Tel. 85, Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

All coal stored and screened under cover,

Loaded from overhead by up-to-date methods.

Certified weight slips with each load.

We solicit your trade.

NEWPORT COAL COMPANY

Phone 222 Opposite Post Office.

"Weights guaranteed."

McCARREN ENDS FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Famous Democratic Leader Dies in the Hospital.

His Mother Collapses, and Is in Critical Condition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Patrick H. McCarren, state senator and Democratic leader of Brooklyn, died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, at 1:15 o'clock this morning, never having completely rallied from the ef-

Continued on Ninth Page

VIRGIN OF THE ROBE ROBBED.

Jewels Stolen in Poland Valued at Several Million Roubles.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russian Poland, Oct. 23.—During the night robbers entered the chapel of the Pauline convent here and despoiled teh much-venerated image of the Virgin of the Robe of its pearls, the diamond-studded crown and many votive offerings of jewels. The image itself was not damaged. The objects stolen have an intrinsic value of several million roubles. There is no clue to the robbers. Today the chapel, which had been closed on the discovery of the outrage, was surrounded by a great crowd of weeping and praying men and women.

The convent at Czenstockowa is famous for its representation of the Virgin, and attracts probably a quarter of a million pilgrims annually. Formerly it was strongly fortified. In 1655 it was attacked by a large Swedish army, and its defense at that time by a handful of monks and soldiers constitutes one of the most heroic episodes in the history of Poland.

Established 1882. Telephone 79

SPECIALS AT GREAT VALUES.

50 Chocolate Sets, Japanese decoration, very dainty and attractive in shape and design. Regular $1.50 a set; now 98c.

50 Sets of Plain Green Sedja Vases, 10 inches and 12 inches, worth 50c and $1.00, now 25c and 50c

Last week we advertised Imari Bowls, and these were all closed out by people who appreciated the value of them, but this week we propose to give better value still in a better class of china, regular 50c., 75c. and $1, bowls, 500 in stock to close out; 25c., 35c., 50c., or $1 set of three pieces.

THE KAZANJIAN CO.

KAZANJIAN BUILDING. A. H. BOZYAN, Mgr.

ENJOYS HOUSTON'S NOISY WELCOME.

A Tribute to the Head of a United Nation.

Taft Given Badge by Daughters of the Confederacy.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—President Taft spent three hours in Houston this morning, and received probably the most demonstrative reception of his Texas travels. He spoke from the balcony of the Rice Hotel, at the corner of Texas avenue and Mann street, to a throng which he himself described as ten acres of people. Afterward he was driven in review of several thousand school children, and after a brief automobile trip left at 10:30 a. m. for Dallas.

During his speech the President was constantly interrupted by applause and old-time rebel yells. He seemed throughout to enjoy the noisy welcome, and told the people of Houston that, regardless of their politics, he appreciated their greetings, and understood them to be a tribute to the head of a united nation.

In his speech the President was in a very happy mood. He said it seemed he had been riding through Texas for ten days or more, and had not yet reached the eastern section. He referred to the position of Houston as one of the greatest inland cotton markets in the world, and congratulated the city on its growth.

"I have been to San Antonio and am going to Dallas," said the President. "I am not going into a discussion of the census, or decide which is the larger of the two. Since I have been in Houston I have heard enough to know the position of this city is so undisputed as not to need discussion. When you travel round this country you learn a few things. One of them is that when you are in a city which is determined to be the first city of the state or country you don't want to intimate there is any doubt about that prospect."

A badge was presented to Mr. Taft this morning by Miss Kate Daffan, president of the Texas division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

NOW FIVE THOUSAND CASES.

Hilles Approves the Move for Investigating Pellagra.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The appointment of a commission of officers of the public health and marine hospital service to investigate pellagra, the newly recognized disease of increasing prevalence in the United States, has been approved by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hilles. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, invited attention to the probable public importance of pellagra, and recommended unremitting study of every phase of the problems of the disease.

It was first reported in this country in Alabama in 1907, and the health authorities now estimate the number of cases in the United States at over 5,000. Surgeon General Wyman reported that there is a universal and profound conviction that the disease is in some way related to the consumption of musty corn, and that, on account of the great severity and high mortality of pellagra, and because of its expected relationship to corn, it is rapidly becoming a matter of national health and economic importance.

APACHE GIVES UP THE CHASE.

Oyster Boat Safely Hidden on Chesapeake or Potomac Waters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Somewhere on the waters of the Chesapeake or the Potomac, or their tributaries, the little oyster bugeye, Freddie Hayward, manned by negroes and fleeing from the Baltimore authorities, who had libelled her, is safe for the time being from federal pursuit. Back in the harbor of Baltimore, whence she started on the pursuit of the Freddie, revenue cutter Apache is moored, and on board her the United States marshal who led the formidable movement against the bugeye returned to that city without even a glimpse of the fugitive craft. The Apache's commander reported to the Treasury Department today that no trace of the oyster boat could be found, and the chase had been given up.

IN MEMORY OF CLEVELAND.

Site for Monument to Be Chosen Soon, Doubtless in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—That a site for a proposed monument in memory of Grover Cleveland, will be chosen in the near future, and that its location will doubtless be in Princeton, became known today as a result of an informal meeting of the committee on site and design of the Cleveland Memorial Association. The committee consists of Professor Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, M. Taylor Pyne and former United States Senator John F. Dryden. Commodore E. C Benedict, one of Mr. Cleveland's intimate friends, and a New York trustee of the association, was present, and various sites in Princeton were discussed. No arrangements for a further meeting were made, but it is undrstood a site will be chosen some time before th canvass for funds is compltd, which is xpected to be about March 18 next, the anniversary of Mr. Cleveland's birth.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Oct. 23.—Steamer Philadelphia, Southampton for New York, was 213 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3:40 a. m.; will probably dock at 6 p. m. today.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Oct. 23.—Steamer Columbia, Glasgow for New York, was 313 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:20 a. m.; will dock about 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, Oct. 23.—Steamer Duca Degli Abruzzi, Naples for New York, was 550 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:45 a. m. will dock about 8 a. m. Monday.

INFORMATION NOT AT FIRST HAND.

Impossible for Rassmussen to Have Seen Party.

Peary Telegraphs That Cook's Story Lacks Authority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Commander Robert E. Peary has telegraphed to scientific friends here that it was impossible for Knud Rassmussen, the Danish explorer, to have seen any of the members of the Dr. Frederick A. Cook party, and that any information which Rassmussen recived was therefore not at first hand. That the story told in Rassmussen's report of his impressions of Dr. Cook, as recently made public by Mrs. Rassmussen at Copenhagen, lacks authority is the substance of Peary's latest message.

"The despatch came from Peary a day or two ago. Persons to whom it was adderssed, doubtless influenced by the criticisms of Commander Peary's pevious statement in the course of the Polar controversy, regarded the message as strictly confidential. Efforts to secure a copy of the despatch today were unavailing. It is known, however, that the telegram was sent by Peary from Maine, after he had caerfully read the report of Rassmussen.

Rassmussen in his story did not at any point say that Ah-Pe-Lah and I-Took-A-Shoo, the Eskimo companions of Cook, had told him, Rassmussen, any of the matters he referred to in his report, but quoted them as having made the statements he mentioned, and referred to the friends of the two Eskimos as asserting these matters intended to show the impossibility of Rassmuesen having had any direct communication with Ah-Pe-Lah and I-Took-A-Shoo.

The message from Peary is intended to show the impossibility of Rassmussen having had any direct communication with these two members of the Cook expedition in its final dash. Any information which Rassmussen received, Commander Peary points out, went through two or three others before reaching Rassmussen. This filtering of the information through indirect channels, instead of its coming to Rassmussen at first hand, has been given considerable importance in the weighing of the Polar controversy by members of the scientific colony here, particularly in view of the widespread interest aroused by Rassmussen's contribution to the rival claims for the honor of unfurling the flag at the Pole.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following orders to officers were announced by the Navy Department today:

Captain W. H. H. Southerland, ordered to duty as a member of the naval examination and naval retiring boards, at Washington.

Lieutenant Commander J. J. Roby, ordered to the naval medical school hospital, Washington.

Lieutenant Owen Hill, detached from duty at Quincy, Mass., and ordered to command the Grayling.

Lieutenant A. B. Keating, detached from the Kansas and ordered to the navy yard, Philadelphia.

Medical Inspector J. C. Byrnes, ordered to command the naval hospital at the naval station, Narragansett bay.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Hoen, detached from the Philadelphia and the navy yard, Puget sound, and granted sick leave for three months.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. C. Kutz, detached from the Cheyenne and ordered to the Princeton.

Assistant Paymaster D. R. Waywright, detached from the Concord and ordered home and to wait orders.

Machinist Otto Boldt, detached from the Prairie and ordered home and to wait orders.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported to day to the department:

Arrived—Brutus at Lambert Point, Dixie at Boston.

Sailed—Stringham, Dupont, Biddle and Shubrick, from Norfolk for Key West; Castine, Viper, Tarantula and Plunger, from Tompkinsville for Charleston, S. C.; Osceola, from Key West for Indian Key.

Lord.

COURT-MARTIAL AT CAVITE.

Surgeon Wieber Tried for Abusive Language to Brother Officer.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—A court-martial, with Rear Admiral Arthur P. Nazro presiding, met at Cavite today and tried Surgeon Francis W. F. Wieber on the charge of using abusive language to a brother officer.

MEAN OF RUNS 21.44 KNOTS.

Delaware's Horse-Power Greatest Ever Attained by a Dreadnought.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 23.—American shipbuilders demonstrated their ability to push battleship Delaware, the highest-developed marine fighter in the world, over a measured mile course today at a speed of 21.98 knots an hour, subject to tidal corrections, in accomplishing which 30,000 horsepower, the greatest ever attained by a ship of the firstclass battleship type, commonly known as the Dreadnought class, was developed. The mean of her maximum runs today was 21.44 knots an hour, a margin of .44 of a knot over the contract with her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

PECKHAM ABOUT THE SAME.

United States Supreme Court Justice Had Comfortable Night.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—The condition of Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, who is ill at his home at Altamont, was reported as practically unchanged today. His physician said he passed a comfortable night.

WELCOME GENUINE AND SPONTANEOUS.

Nicholas Makes Triumphal Entry into Italy.

Meeting with King Victor Emmanuel Auspicious.

RACCONIGI, Italy, Oct. 23.—Nicholas, emperor of all the Russians, made a triumphal entry into Italy today. What ever may have stirred beneath the surface, the outward manifestation was a cordial and popular welcome to the head of a friendly state. Threatened demonstrations of ill-will had been sternly suppressed, but the day's rejoicing was spontaneous and genuine, even the mayor of Rome having been sent by a radical and socialistic board of aldermen to participate in the imperial reception.

Broadly viewed, the much-discussed and keenly anticipated meeting between Emperor Nicholas and King Victor Emmanuel opened most auspiciously. The emperor arrived here at 2.30 p. m. From early dawn the scene in this city was animated, as crowds gathered in the streets anticipating the arrival of the imperial visitor. The strict measures to preserve order adopted by the police and military did not dampen the ardor of the populace. The whole city had been decorated with flags and bunting, while the householders along the route to the palace had spread carpets before their doors and filled their windows with brocades and gaily colored streamers. Triumphal arches stretched across the path traversed by His Majesty.

This morning the mayor issued a patriotic manifesto, exhorting the citizens to give the emperor a reception which would show their appreciation of the great event and express Italian gratitude for the aid which the Russian sailors gave at the time of the earthquakes in southern Italy. The manifesto concluded with this address to the emperor:

"The reception to Your Majesty expresses our sentiments and appreciation for your presence within our walls. This occasion will be memorable as again attracting the attention of the whole civilized world to Racconigi."

From the moment the imperial party entered Italy through the famous Mt. Cenis tunnel at Modane until it reached the royal castle it was attended by an extraordinary military guard. Every inch of the tunnel was examined, and it was lined with soldiers who could almost touch the hands of their comrades at the right and the left. Every station on the railroad was occupied by military, and each coach of the train on the line leading to Racconigi carried a police guard who made periodical visits among the passengers, interrogating and even searching them whenever the least suspicion was aroused. It was an uncomfortable morning for the passengers to enter Italy by way of Modane.

On the Italian frontier the emperor was met by a special commission of generals sent by King Victor Emmanuel and by Adjutant General Prince Dolgorouki, Russian ambassador to Italy, and the staff of the Russian embassy. At the appearance of the emperor's train the troops drawn up beside the track presented arms and their bands played the Russian national anthem.

Throughout the Mt. Cenis railway line the passage of the emperor had the character of a triumphal march. The troops prevented crowds from the villages which lined the route approaching the railroad, but this restriction served only to stimulate the curiosity of the people who gathered at the rear of the soldiers, climbed into treetops or on the cliffs, or wherever a view of the passing train was to be had. An immense crowd gathered in the Piedmont region, and as the train passed waved their hats and handkerchiefs, shouting: "Long live Russia!" and "Long live the emperor!"

At Busselene and several other villages the officers of the municipality, headed by the mayor and a band, and carrying banners, gathered at the railroad stations to pay their respects to the Russian guest. Although the train did not stop at these places, the people cheered and women threw bouquets of flowers over the heads of the soldiers and against the train as it swept past.

The day was ideal. As the emperor stepped from the train here the sun was shining brightly and there was a spring-like balm in the air. At the station Emperor Nicholas was met by King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Giolitti, Foreign Minister Tittoni, Mayor Nathan of Rome, members of the court, staff officers and government dignitaries. These had driven to the station in brightly decked carriages, with outriders, and escorted by cuirassiers. King Victor Emmanuel wore the full uniform of a general, with a collar of the Order of Annunziata. As near the station as they had been allowed to come were thousands of persons, who cheered loudly as Their Majesties met.

With the troops and such persons from the neighboring districts as had satisfied the police of their right to be present, the population of Racconigi rose today from 9,000 to over 20,000.

Emperor Nicholas appeared in excellent health and the best of humor as he stepped from the train which had drawn into the station five minutes ahead of time. His coach had been decorated with the Italian and Russian colors.

King Victor Emmanuel stepped toward the imperial car just as the emperor descended to the platform. The sovereigns embraced and kissed each other on both cheeks. The Italian troops presented arms, cannon boomed a salute, the bands played the Russian anthem, and the crowd cheered. Accompanied by the king, the emperor reviewed a company of infantry inside the station. Here the ministers and government dignitaries were presented to His Majesty, following which ceremony the sovereigns emerged from the station and entered a carriage. As the people caught sight of the king and his Russian guests the cheering was renewed and continued as Their Majesties drove away.

THE MONARCHS' MEETING.

Will Emphasize Political Value of Prussian-Italian Friendship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—The semi-official Russia, in an editorial leader today, says that the approaching meeting between Emperor Nicholas

Continued on Fifth Page.

Fall and Winter Woolens.

COMMERFORD,

218 Thames Street.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

Corner Gibbs avenue and Robinson street, 4,500 sq. ft., $1,550.

Two Lots on Second street, near Cypress, each $900.

11,700 sq. ft. on Rhode Island avenue, near 30c. per sq. ft.

7,500 sq. ft. on Whitwell's avenue $975.

Corner Friendship and Hope streets 10,000 sq. ft.

Wm. E. Brightman,

164 Bellevue Ave.

Phone 5.

Cut Prices This Week.

R. I. DUCKS, Young,	26c
R. I. GEESE, Young,	25c
R. I. CHICKENS, Small,	25c
LEGS LAMB	18c
LEGS MUTTON	14c
RIB BEEF	16c
POTATOES, per bushel,	75c

The Edward A. Brown Co.

274 Thames St.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

Nicaraguan Prisons Filled With Prominent Political Offenders.

PANAMA, Oct. 23.—A prominent member of the foreign colony at Managua, who has arrived here, reports that the political situation at Nicaragua is critical. When he left the capital the prisons were filled with more than 500 political prisoners, including some of the most prominent persons of the republic.

SPANISH CABINET'S PLAN.

Proposes to Follow a Policy of Pacification and Liberty.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The cabinet was in session four hours last night, and following its adjournment an official communication was issued announcing that the cabinet proposes to follow a policy of pacification and liberty. It is understood that among the specific decisions arrived at is one to submit the religious orders engaged in industries to the operations of the common law.

REDUCED PRICES

—FOR—

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Fresh Fowl	20c
Fresh Chickens	22c
Legs Lamb	17c
Fores Mutton	8c
Pork to roast	16c
Sweet Potatoes, pk	25c
Island Spinach, pk	25c
Cranberries, qt	10c
Baldwin Apples, bu	$1.50

MARLBOROUGH MARKET,

94 Thames St.

Tel. 77.

George E. Vernon & Co.,

Makers of Fine Furniture.

UPHOLSTERERS

—AND—

DECORATORS.

91 John Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

A POINTER!

Satisfaction follows a purchase at my market.

I have nothing but prime meats to sell and they cannot help but please the buyer who wants the best at reasonable cost.

F. B. Coggeshall, 2 Washington Sq.

THE BEE HIVE.

OPENING SALE

—OF—

BLANKETS

—AND—

COMFORTERS.

In introducing this sale to the public we wish to state that we carry the Muncy Wool Blankets, which are known to be the best on the market, and far superior to any other make. They are made of pure fibre properly shrunken and will retain their original softness, beauty and full size after being washed. The reputation of Muncy Blankets has grown stronger each year since first put upon the market twenty years ago, and their excellence is acknowledged by all judges of Blanket Merit.

A Positive Guarantee with Every Pair.

FULL 11-4 SIZE MUNCY HALF WOOL BLANKETS, weighing five pounds to pair, fully half wool, in blue or pink border, value $4.50; Special Pair	$3.75
FULL 11-4 SIZE MUNCY ALL WOOL BLANKETS, weighing five pounds to pair, pink or blue border, value $6.00, Special Pair	$4.95
FULL 11-4 SIZE MUNCY ALL WOOL BLANKETS, very fine quality wool warp and wool filling, compares with any $7.00 Blanket on the market. Special Pair	$5.50
FULL SIZE MUNCY ALL WOOL BLANKETS, made of the finest California wool, weighing five pounds to the pair, value $9.50 Special Pair	$7.50
COTTON BLANKETS, good size, grey or white, value 50c, Special Pair	45c
10-4 BLANKETS in grey or white with or without border, value 85c, Special Pair	69c
FULL SIZE 11-4 DOUBLE BLANKETS in white or grey, value $1.25, Special Pair	98c
EXTRA LARGE 12-4 DOUBLE BLANKETS, these are wool finished, value $2.50, Special Pair	$1.75
FULL SIZE COMFORTERS filled with white cotton, stitched or tufted, both sides covered with good quality Silkoline, at	98c
LARGE HEAVY COMFORTERS, filled with good white cotton, both sides covered with fancy Sateen, value $1.50, Special	$1.25
LARGE COMFORTERS, some heavy cotton filled, others light weight filled with a new improved mixture of cotton and wool wadding, value $1.75, Special	$1.49
EXTRA LARGE COMFORTERS filled with improved mixture of wool and cotton wadding, light weight and very warm, value $2.50, Special	$1.98
LARGE SIZE COMFORTERS filled with improved Cabot Down mixture, light weight and very warm, value $2.98, Special	$2.39
COMFORTERS filled with pure down, beautiful colored Sateen covering, value $5.00, Special	$3.95
COMFORTERS filled with best quality pure down, covered with beautiful quality colored silk, value $9.00, Special	$7.50
FULL SIZE COMFORTERS, filled with lamb's wool, light and very warm, pretty patterns, value $3.75, Special	$2.98

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

THE HESS-LEYS CO.

This Morning's News.

EXPANSION CONTINUES.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report Industrial Situation Especially Bright.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Despatches to R. G. Dun & Co. indicate that, except in certain sections, where temperatures remain too high for a full distribution of seasonable goods, expansion in mercantile activity continues unabated. Aside from unsettlement at cotton mills because of the high price of the new material, the industrial situation is especially bright, particularly in iron and steel. Although retail trade in footwear, clothing and other seasonable merchandise has improved to some extent in Boston, demand has not broadened sufficiently to materially reduce stocks, and wholesale business is generally quiet. With colder weather, however, greater expansion is looked for. Some nervousness is felt regarding the cotton goods situation, and buyers hesitate in stocking up at current prices in the primary market.

Bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States are $3,393,946,945, an increase of 38.8 per cent compared with a year ago, and 14.2 per cent compared with the corresponding week in 1906.

WRIGHT SAILS BY MOONLIGHT.

Makes 42-Minute Flight with Lieutenant Humphreys.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 22.—With practically ideal conditions and under a bright moonlight a flight lasting for 42 minutes was made by Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane early this morning. Lieutenant Humphreys, whom Mr. Wright is instructing in the use of the machine, made the ascent with him. This evening's flight was the longest by nine minutes yet made by Wilbur Wright at College Park.

WATERWAYS AND RAILROADS.

Taft Advocates the One and Defends the Other.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Oct. 22.—President Taft condemned the piecemeal, "procession by jerks" policy which, he said, had been followed by Congress in the past in dealing with the question of waterways and strongly urged a "square deal" for the railroads, in an address delivered by him here today. Mr. Taft was speaking before the convention of the Inland Waterways League and aroused great enthusiasm by announcing himself as an earnest advocate of deep waterways when such projects can be shown to be practicable and necessary. He stirred up a whirlwind of applause by asserting that Congress should drop its shuffling methods and replace them with a definite general plan for opening up great avenues of commerce.

The President said that, in addition to extending commerce, deep inland waterways would serve as the best means to control railroad rates. In the meantime he urged the amendment of the interstate commerce laws to make their provisions more effective. Mr. Taft added that he did not favor radical legislation; that his purpose merely was to keep railroad companies within the bounds of the law and down to reasonable rates. He said the railroads should be encouraged.

In this connection he referred to the fact that in some places there is a disposition to do injustice to the railroads and to drive the corporations to a system of economy which prevents the development of the country through which they pass. The President urged that the railroads might not be deprived of reasonable profits through popular prejudice.

He declared that the halting and sporadic system of river and harbor improvements in the past was the work of the committees in Congress who had responded to clamor from home and to party considerations. The time has come, he declared, for a change in this system of waterways improvement.

The President made an immediate hit with his audience by asking that three tiers of seats immediately in front of him be vacated by the early comers to make way for 100 or more veterans of the Confederate and the Union Armies who had been assigned to a more remote section of the inclosure. The day was exceedingly warm.

When he had finished his speech he went in an automobile to the Corpus Christi Gulf and County Club and dedicated the new links by driving a ball from the first tee. The club presented to him a bag of nine splendid golf clubs as a souvenir of the occasion.

NEW BRITISH BUDGET FILED.

Revised Estimates Show a $10,500,000 Reduction.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, presented in the House of Commons this afternoon the budget estimate as revised by him. The new figures show a falling off from the original estimates aggregating $10,500,000, of which slump $4,000,000 may be accounted for by the decreased revenue on spirits since the new and higher taxes were levied against them.

To off-set these decreases there are estimated increases of $3,250,000, included in which are unexpected windfalls in the shape of death duties totalling $6,500,000 more than was originally expected and thus saving the chancellor from the necessity of facing a serious deficit.

To meet a shortage of $1,250,000 Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to take $2,500,000 more out of the sinking fund.

SUFFRAGISTS TO REGARD LAW.

Miss Blackwell, Bay State Head, Disapproves Militant Methods.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Opposition to militant methods was expressed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell in an address accepting election to the presidency of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association at its annual meeting held here today, despite the fact that Miss Blackwell and other members of the association today assisted in the entertainment of Mrs. Emmeline G. Pankhurst, one of the most militant of the British suffragettes. Miss Blackwell expressed disapproval of the defiance of laws in furtherance of the woman suffrage movement.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was chosen one of the honorary vice presidents of the Massachusetts association. Mrs. Harriet M. Laughlin was elected clerk and Mrs. Gertrude D. Newell as treasurer.

The officer's report showed a membership in the state of about 25,000 and a balance in the treasury of $2,577.

Mrs. Pankhurst in opening her American woman suffrage campaign in Tremont Temple tonight declared that the greatest honor which could come to a suffragette in England was to be dragged forcibly from some meeting and made to suffer imprisonment. She announced with pride and hope, she said, that more than 690 women had been so "honored." Mrs. Pankhurst held an audience of more than 2000 persons over two hours and received a liberal amount of applause as she described the various contests against the government authorities in England and outlined the salient points in the "civil war," which, she said, was being carried on at this time in her own country.

STATE LOTTERIES FLOURISH.

Games of Chance Run in France and Public Drawings are Attended With Ceremony.

[London TitBits.]

The statement recently made by the postmaster general that he had confiscated no fewer than 150,000 lottery circulars which had been posted at one office, and thus secured something like £600, which had been paid on them for postage, affords some idea of the gigantic extent of this particular form of gambling. Every year hundreds of thousands of circulars advertising foreign lotteries are scattered broadcast by post throughout the kingdom in contravention of the lottery act and the postal regulations.

In order to evade the law these circulars, with stamped addressed envelopes in separate batches, are sent in bulk from the continent to England to be posted here to save the "bankers" who send them the foreign postage. The postmaster general has power to refuse to deliver postal packets of this description, but he has not sufficient authority to open them, so as to assure himself of the nature of their contents, and, with the view of strengthening his hands in this respect, more drastic legislation is contemplated.

Millions of pounds are spent every year on state lotteries, and while it is impossible to say how much the British speculator or gambler invests in them, it is well known that he risks a great deal in the hope of suddenly becoming rich. In connection with the Italian state lottery, for example, it is estimated that about £500 a week goes out of London, and that at least £300 comes back as winnings. And it may be safely assumed that hundreds of pounds are also risked on the state lotteries in France and Germany. The percentage of lottery tickets and foreign premium bonds held by home and colonial investors is, however, very small compared with those on the continent, where hundreds of persons every year win prizes ranging in value from thousands of pounds to a few shillings. It is seldom, indeed, that such a stroke of luck falls to the lot of a British subscriber to a state lottery as was experienced three years ago by an Englishwoman, Mrs. Savage, who won a prize of £40,000. Like many others who, putting their luck to the test, have sold their chances at a small profit and found later to their disgust that their bonds have drawn prizes, Mrs. Savage was tempted by an offer of £500 to part with her ticket. Fortunately, she refused.

Less fortunate was a wine shop keeper in the Faubourg Montmartre, Paris. He held a bond in the Town of Paris loan of 1869. A couple of days previous to a drawing he sold his bond at its market value, and his state of mind can be imagined when he learned that it had drawn a prize of £8,000.

In another case a bank clerk learned to his astonishment that he had won £20,000. His luck proved to be his undoing, however, for having quitted work he went headlong into a life of dissipation, and in less than three years had been reduced to penury. Only a week or two since it was learned that a factory owner at Cannes had won a prize of 100,000 francs in a draw of the City of Paris bonds a year ago, and knew nothing about it. One day he went to a bank at Cannes to cash some coupons. The clerk, in examining them, discovered that one of them had won a prize at last year's drawing, and remarked it to the owner, who was agreeably surprised. He had never thought of paying any attention to the prize drawings, not thinking that he would ever be lucky enough to become a winner.

There are many other instances. In state lotteries of prizes being unclaimed. At the present time there is something like £120,000 going a-begging in France for want of claimants.

Some interesting figures have just been published showing the working of the state weekly lottery which is so enormously popular in Italy, especially in the southern provinces. The other day it was reported that during 1907-08 the Italian national weekly lottery yielded the state a net profit of £1,730,511.

Not so many years ago any one could run a lottery in France, but the liberty was abused to such an extent that a law was passed prohibiting the practice except under sanction of an act passed by the chamber of deputies and ratified by the senate. Even then it must be proved that the object of the lottery is a matter of public utility, such as the raising of funds for a philanthropic institution or the floating of municipal or government enterprises. If the lottery is of a general character, however—that is to say, for all France—it is conducted under the direct control of the home office. The drawings for French government, municipal and other loans, in connection with which numerous prizes or premiums of varying values are always offered, are held with open doors. Any one may be present when a drawing takes place at the Credit Foncier. It is presided over by the governor of the bank and other high officials. The tickets to be drawn, representing the numbers of the bonds issued, are contained in a large metal wheel having glass sides. They are hidden in small brass cartridges, and until one of these is unrolled, after being drawn from the wheel, the number cannot be seen.

The wheel itself is sealed with heavy seals and fastened with a double or triple lock, the keys of which are always held by responsible officials. Brought forth from the strongroom, where the wheel reposes in the interval between drawings, the seals are broken and the small door in the periphery unlocked. Particulars of the prizes to be drawn for and the number of bonds to be redeemed having been read out, the wheel is revolved to mix the tickets. Then a small boy from an orphan school steps forward, his arm bared to above the elbow. He shows his hand empty, fingers apart. The door in the wheel is opened and he plunges his hand in, and, withdrawing a ticket, holds it aloft to show that only one ticket has been drawn. Then it is handed to the governor, who, unrolling it, announces the winning number. And the process is repeated till all the prizes have been drawn.

HOUSE NAMES IN HOLLAND.

[Westminster Gazette.]

In few of the affairs of life does the Englishman display such a lack of originality as in the choice of a name for his house. Often enough it would seem that he does not choose at all, but meekly accepts whatever designation an unimaginative builder cares to place above the door. In Holland they do this thing much better. A recent traveler in the land of dikes and windmills has been at pains to make notes of the names bestowed by the Dutch merchants upon their country houses. Here are a few examples, translated: "Our Contentment," "Joy and Peace," "Leisure and Happiness," "My Desire is Satisfied," "Friends and Quiet," "My Wife and I," "Not So Bad." To say the least, any one of these would seem to indicate more of the genuine sentiment of the householders than can possibly be expressed by the "Belle Vues" and "Cedars" of Suburbia.

HUDSON'S TITLE TO FAME.

Tercentenary Commemoration Coincident with Announcement of Discovery of North Pole.

[New York Tribune.]

It is an interesting circumstance that the tercentenary commemoration of Henry Hudson and his achievements was coincident with the announcement of the discovery of the North Pole. For Hudson was himself one of the first great Arctic voyagers who resolutely sought to penetrate the frozen wildernesses, and he succeeded to an extent which it took years of subsequent effort to equal. Noteworthy is is also that he went to those regions on the self-same quest which lured perhaps the majority of his successors, such as Franklin, MacClure, Nordenskiold and Amundsen. That was to find a navigable passageway from the Atlantic to the Pacific around the northern end of the American or the Asian continent. Indeed, in that alluring quest he was kin to most of the other great navigators of his time and of 50 years or more before; not only Willoughby and Borrough and Barentz, but also Prince Henry, Gama, Columbus, Verrazano, Magellan, Cartier, the Cabots and their compeers. It was to discover, not a new continent, but a waterway from Europe to Asia that Columbus made his voyages, and his successors, finding the American continents an obstacle to such a highway, gave their attention to trying to get past them, through a supposed strait at the central isthmus or by a passage at the extreme north or south.

Some of these explorers were under the same flag as that which was first planted in token of universal sovereignty on these shores, but others, and the more important, were under other, rival and hostile flags, and sought the elusive passage in order to avoid the power which then claimed all the American continents for its own. Of these latter Henry Hudson was one of the very foremost, and he was the representative, in one case by birth and in the other by employment, of the two nations which most persistently and efficiently denied and challenged the monopoly of Spain. It was Henry of France, Elizabeth of England and Maurice of the Netherlands who chiefly withstood the Spanish pretensions, and it was the latter two countries which sent forth the most numerous and most successful expeditions for disputing Spanish possession of the Western Hemisphere and especially for exploring the far northern seas and coast. Barentz and Ryp were among the pioneers from the Low Countries, and the Cabots, Willoughby, Frobisher, Borrough, Davis and others from England. Close after these and destined in some respects to surpass them all came the man who represented in turn the enterprise of both those countries and bore the flags of both to points of imperial vantage where they had not before been planted and where they speedily proved to be of epoch-making importance.

Of almost unknown ancestry and leaving no posterity, Hudson seemed to be a man specially sent to the world for a great occasion. Like Columbus, he made only four voyages, and the achievements which transformed the map of the world and made his name immortal were all within the compass of four years. The first voyage, under the British flag, specifically intended "to discover the pole" resulted in the exploration of Greenland and Spitzbergen and the discovery of Jan Mayen. The second, under the same flag, explored the seas and coasts as far as Waigatz Strait. The third, under the Dutch flag, was made westward instead of eastward, and resulted in the discoveries and explorations which we are now commemorating. The fourth and last, again under the British flag, took him through the great strait and bay which bear his name, and ended in his martyrdom at the hands of mutineers. He was not the actual first discoverer of the river, the strait or the bay to which his name has been given. But he convinced the world that there was no practicable commercial waterway across the North American Continent or around its northern end, that there was no such easy route from Europe to Cathay as had been dreamed of for a century and more, and—above all—by exploring the Hudson river from New York to Albany he not only proved that it was not, as was at first supposed, a transcontinental strait or the outlet of the Great Lakes, but also attracted to its shores attention which speedily led to the founding here of the chief city of the Western world. This last was his greatest service to the world, and it was sufficient to assure his permanent fame.

AN ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

[Captain Edwin Coffin, in National Magazine.]

August 30 we arrived at Rudolf Island, the most northern of the Franz Josef group, and simply a mass of ice and high glaciers, where we had planned to spend the winter. While cruising near Northbrooke Island I saw one day from the "crow's nest" a singular dark body just awash on the surface of the water. As we came nearer and nearer, I was possessed by a rather unusual desire to know what this dark mass was; putting up my glasses, I gave the order for "dead slow," and we passed the object closely on the starboard side. I saw clearly that it was the body of a man, clothed in a great skin coat with the usual hood, and with mittens on the hands. The face was not discernible, but it dawned on me suddenly that this might be the remains of the Swedish balloonist, Andree, who had been lost in the Arctic about two years before; or, perhaps, one of the men who had been lost in the Abruzzi expedition.

I was about to stop the steamship and procure the body, when it occurred to me then to take a corpse on board would destroy the good spirit and courage of the members of the Polar party, for there is a general superstition among sailors that a ship is doomed when a dead body is on board. The first officer and myself were the only ones who witnessed this ghastly spectacle, and neither mentioned the fact, fearing that the discovery would cast a shadow over the entire party. We have both always believed that this was the body of Andree, and I have often regretted that it had not been in my power to give him decent burial.

HEARST FORCES WIN.

Secure Title in Court to Party Name, "Civic Alliance."

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—While Senator Patrick H. McCarren lay dying on a hospital cot today the Hearst supporters won a final victory in their fight for the party name of "Civic Alliance," of which it was claimed an attempt was made to rob them by a Tammany ruse credited to McCarren just before he was taken down with appendicitis. Supreme Court Justice Hickey rendered, in Brooklyn, the decision by which the Hearstites secure a clear title to the party appellation coined for their leader to accept a mayoralty nomination upon.

TIVERTON.

The question which confronts the voters of Tiverton this year is different than that of previous year. It is not a question of regulating the liquor traffic in the town by license, but whether sections of the town shall be turned into one great barroom for the people of Fall River. A wave of indignation has swept over the town, owing to the inability of the no-license people to secure Whitridge hall for a rally. The hall was built and presented to the people of Tiverton that they might have a place to meet on such occasions as this.

Henry Clay Osborn is held up on his road contract by the non-arrival of the stone crusher, which is on the way by rail and should have been here several days ago.

Mr. George F. Nickerson announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Annie Louise Nickerson, to Mr. Raymond Hamilton Wetherell of Newport.

Indispensable.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Painkiller. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds.—*Christian Era.*

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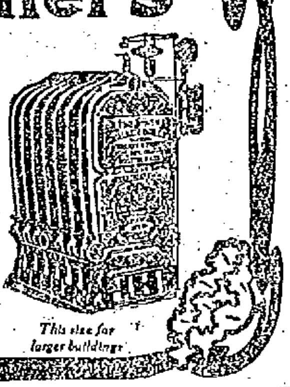
This size for average dwellings



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Peters Loaded Shells.
Big winners in all competitions.
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These shells will increase your shooting average 10 per cent. Try them.

Duck Decoys.
Yellow Leg Decoys.
Shooting Coats.
Duck Calls.
Everything for the Sportsman.

Perfection Oil Heaters.
The most comfort for little money. No smell. No smoke. Ornamental and great heaters. Can be carried from one room to another lighted. No danger.

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ONEIDA COMMUNITY SILVER.
This well known make of plated ware needs no recommendation. It is all guaranteed for ten years in family use except the knives. The first cost is no more than for other reliable makes, and when the guaranteed wear is considered it is very much cheaper. I have the Reliance Brand of this ware in both plain and fancy designs.
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At once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with nourishment, loosen the scalp skin, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp, when all else fails. No other treatment is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective. Gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by warm baths with Cuticura Soap, are priceless for eczemas, rashes, and other torturing, disfiguring skin humors.

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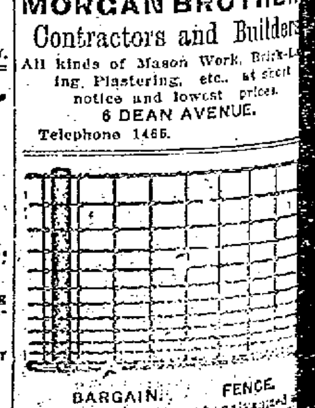

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AN OFFICIAL CHAPERON.

New and Agreeable Ocupation for Women of Learning On Board Ship.

[M. Landon Reed, in New York Tribune.]

The "official chaperon" has been evolved from the needs of the Great American tourist. While the trans-atlantic voyage has become so short that it barely gives one time to recover his equilibrium and look about at his steamer chair companions (whom he does not wish to know), there are an increasing number of steamers which sail away from these shores each season, chartered for cruises to foreign lands. These carry hundreds of restless people, some in pursuit of health, some of information, while the majority seek diversion from the cares and stress of the business world. Strangers to one another, they have come together for a long voyage, and will have a common interest during the weeks on shipboard, and a more enjoyable time if they have at least a speaking acquaintance. This is especially true of the women who travel alone, as many do nowadays.

Perhaps the chief duty of the official chaperon is to help people become acquainted. I call her the official chaperon for want of a better name. She is not a chaperon in the real sense, not being responsible for any one's conduct or money. Nor is she an assistant conductor, having nothing to do with the itinerary; nor should we call her the entertainer, for others lecture and the brass band plays. But she is so many other things that a very comprehensive title should be hers. Instead of being agreeable, with pay, and without any one's knowing her responsibility (as is frequent in hotels), she is put down in the prospectus as "a lady of education, culture and experience, who will accompany the party." So that gives her an official standing, and she may speak to people and they to her without being introduced. However, she is introduced, assisting the conductors in the reception given the day the ship sails. From that moment she is practically on duty, although daily office hours are announced when people may ask her questions. (But who can effectually limit the question asking propensity of Americans, especially when they travel?

There are many agreeable features of this new business for women, but if you are seeking a place make careful note of the qualifications required: You must be a good sailor; you must be a woman of this world, accustomed to meeting people; you must be able to arrange the various social functions during the cruise; you must have a large supply of general information, especially about the countries visited; you must be able to give a lecture or two; you must know about clothing and climate and money in every port; you must visit the sick (if they wish to see you); you must always be good natured, patient and tactful. In fact, the larger word "diplomatic" expresses the most valuable characteristic of the woman who would become an official chaperon on board ship. Everything that she has learned of life and people will help her in this capacity.

Some people who travel wish to be let alone, to rest or think, or enjoy things by themselves. The majority of Americans, however, are social in their tendencies and democratic, and quite willing to be friendly with their fellow tourists. But they are off for a change and a rest and don't want to have any responsibility, so they pay to have themselves and their baggage taken care of, and to have some one tell them where they are going and what they are going to see and what they ought to know about it. No matter how well informed a person may be, he is more or less confused when he faces a new civilization every week or so, and the important facts about the places he is to visit can be most easily remembered when presented in a nutshell, which means by some other mind whose owner has boiled the information down to the nutshell size. And so just before reaching an unknown country an informal lecture about it is given and proves far more interesting than reading Baedeker.

During the cruise there are long days at sea when letter writing grows wearisome, and one has read everything from "The Simple Life" to "The Siren's Voice." There are long evenings when even the moon and the stars seem monotonous, as one lies in a steamer chair, wrapped like a mummy. It is for these evenings, when there has been no busy day ashore, that the official chaperon plans. It may be an evening of progressive euchre or bridge whist or a dance on the promenade deck. A musical club has been organized soon after leaving port and perhaps it gives a concert.

But probably the most interesting events during the cruise are the meetings of the travelers' club, when the places just visited are discussed and thus fixed in memory amid delightful social surroundings. Every traveler sees things from his own point of view, and an exchange of impressions is not only entertaining, but gives one a breadth of thought sometimes lacking in a tourist who comes home with the world seen only from his own view.

Besides these regular features of a long cruise, the official chaperon plans some evenings of lighter entertainment, guessing contests, games, etc., and things suggested by unexpected happenings. One of the most amusing entertainments I recall was a mock trial, in which a passenger, whose arm was broken in a storm, sued for ship's company for damages. To those of us who had never been in court it was also instructive, as the proceedings were elaborately planned, with judge, jury, witnesses, etc. The man lost his suit, the judge deciding that the ship's company had not been negligent in planning for his safety, and "the kindness of the ladies had more than compensated for his sufferings."

Of course, our legal holidays are celebrated in foreign seas, and always furnish an evening's patriotism which makes us better citizens when we return home. The ship is decorated with flags of all nations, and many speeches are made and songs sung in memory of the "Sweet Land of Liberty."

The duties of the official chaperon on board ship, you will see, are much like those of a hostess who seeks to have her guests become acquainted and have a good time. To the diplomatic woman who is willing to plan for the comfort and pleasure of others the place offers a delightful sea trip, an opportunity to learn something of other lands, and, incidentally, to add many names to her list of acquaintances and friends.

THE LATE GENERAL OTIS.

[New York Tribune.]

Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. (retired), played a large part in the establishment of American soverignty in the Philippines. He was in command of the American troops there at the time of the Filipino outbreak, in 1899, and became, afterward, military governor of the archipelago. He was severely criticised by the anti-imperialist faction in this country, which viewed with repugnance his success in breaking down armed resistance to the United States and in re-establishing order. He had an enormous task—largely non-military—to perform, and he gave to it an exceptional ability in organization. His service to the country were important and their value is now generally and ungrudgingly recognized.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mrs. J. Willis Peckham Entertains the Oliphant Club at Holy Cross Guild House.

[Regular Correspondence of the News.]

"Cathedrals," the subject of the Friday afternoon meeting of the Oliphant Club, was presented by the hostess, Mrs. J. Willis Peckham, at the Holy Cross guild house, where she entertained. Current events, among which was a valuable article on typhoid serum, were followed by quotations from Phillips Brooks, and three hymns—"Come, all ye faithful," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer my God to Thee"—were played by the "Westminster Chimes" on Mrs. Peckham's Victor machine.

An interesting article was read by Mrs. Edward W. Thurston, opening with the present building of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine, Cathedral Heights, New York, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1892. The Cathedral of St. Peter's, Rome, erected in 1626 on the supposed site of St. Peter's martyrdom, is one of the largest and most imposing in the world. The Notre Dame, Paris, built in 1163, was the model of all other cathedrals in France in the twelfth century and has been the scene of many splendid pageants and impressive ceremonials, royal funerals, obsequies and royal marriages.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the centre of London life, was the great national cathedral of England and is one of the finest and grandest buildings in the world.

The concluding portion of the meeting was devoted to graphophone music and a rising vote of appreciation was tendered Mrs. Peckham. Mrs. Elbert Sisson will present at the next meeting "Famous Hymn Writers" and "Songs in Many Keys."

The autumn meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs was held today in Providence and was represented from the Oliphant Club by its president and by Mrs. Gertrude Wilbor and Mrs. Elbert Sisson as delegates. Mrs. Clara E. Dennis, one of its members, was a delegate from the Current Topic's Club, Newport.

The monthly teachers' meeting was held Friday afternoon at the Wyatt School.

The threshing machines have begun their fall work. The modern gasoline engine has nearly superseded the earlier tread-mill horse and is a great advantage over the old method.

A number of house owners who have buildings set on the ground are having excavations made and cellars put under their dwellings.

A portion of Oliphant lane, from the house of John Spooner to Gypsom lane, is being macadamized, also a strip on the West Main road from Brown's lane to Forest avenue. A long strip of new road from Brown's lane, north, is completed and the new combination of tar has made a fine, hard road. The Peckham Bros.' steam roller is operating in this section.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the County Kerrymen's Association Friday evening the following officers were elected for the year:

President—Bartholomew Fogarty.
Vice President—James J. Lynch.
Financial Secretary—Daniel J. O'Connell.
Recording Secretary—John J. O'Connell.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Buckley.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick Casey.

PERSONALS.

....Triplets, the combined weight of whom is less than eight pounds, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adams of Norwich, N. Y., this week. The combined weight of the two boys barely exceeds that of the girl. Dr. Marquis expects the three to live. The father was himself one of a set of triplets.

....The official life of a gallant old seadog expired Friday, when, by order of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief of the British navy, was retired from the service on account of age. In appreciation of his eminent services Admiral Fisher has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Thetford.

....Two cats and a parrot which were his favorite pets are amply provided for in the will of C. B. Butler of Wilkesbarre. The old homestead, on one of the chief residential streets is left to two nieces, and they are instructed to treat the two cats and the parrot with the same care and consideration that he did as long as they live and do all they can to make them comfortable.

....The recent mortality among Governors of states has been striking. Since the beginning of the year governors John A. Johnson of Minnesota, Samuel G. Cosgrove of Washington, George L. Lilley of Connecticut and John Sparks of Nevada have passed away. This extraordinary number of gubernatorial deaths within such a short period of time is believed to be without precedent.

....James Hamilton Lewis, who wishes to be the next Mayor of Chicago, has had a varied career in politics. A Southerner by birth and education, he removed to the state of Washington in 1880 and in 1892 was a candidate for governor. He served one term in Congress and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate. In 1900 he was a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination before the Democratic convention at Kansas City. Since 1902 Mr. Lewis has resided in Chicago.

....Princess Victoria Louise of Germany was Friday appointed a colonel in the famous Second Hussar guard regiment stationed at Dantzig. Emperor William presented his daughter to the higher officers of the regiment on the grounds of the new palace at Potsdam. The young colonel was mounted and wore the regimental uniform. She looked her smartest in the frogged Hussar jacket and dolman, which was richly trimmed with black astrachan and silver lace. Her fur busby bore in front the grim skull and cross bones shaped in silver. This is the emperor's favorite uniform.

....Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Jacob Boniface of Williamsburg has just celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The neighbors also crowded his home and extended their congratulations. The centenarian was born in Friedrichshaven, Germany, October 19, 1809, and 40 years ago came to America and engaged in the tobacco business. He became a citizen Oct. 16, 1872, and since then has never missed voting. He has registered this year, intends to vote at the coming election and is campaigning for Bannard among his friends. In politics he is a Republican, and he recalls interestingly some of the history-making campaigns of bygone years. He has no recipe for longevity. He still indulges in his pipe and an occasional glass of beer. Every pleasant day in summer and winter he takes a walk. He believes in plenty of sleep and takes a nap each morning and afternoon.

Braided Crepe Blouse.

The separate blouse shows an attractive use of braid as a trimming. Formal designs are seen—on the entire blouse, and on the sleeves. The front part of the blouse is finished with black ribbon, white buttons and black jet, while the neck is Dutch. A fluting of chiffon is seen at the end of the long sleeves, and there is a horizontal cuff, showing a finish of the black jet. This blouse is worn with a black voile skirt.

AUTUMN.

[Westminster Gazette.]

We dreamed, perchance, when the year
 was young,
We played in the golden light,
As we watched the sunset shadows
 flung
On the starry dome of night.
We knew no voice of the fiery cloud
Or wail of the wind as it moaned aloud
 Far over the stricken woods.
The year is dying, the leaves are laid
In gold-red drifts at our feet;
Of fading fancy our dreams were
 made,
Yet we dreamed, and the dreams were
 sweet.
So let winter threaten and life be
 dreary,
In our hearts there whispers a message clear—
 The hope of the coming spring.

FANCIES.

The Tailor—I can't make you another suit until you pay for the last.

The Customer—Great Scott! I can't wait that long.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mother—Bobby, remember, now if you act badly in church I'll never take you again."

Bobby (eagerly)—Ma, how bad will I have to be?—[Boston Transcript.

Gyer—Poor Blinkers! He has passed into oblivion.

Meyer—When did he die?

Gyer—Oh, he isn't dead. He married a famous woman last week.—[Chicago Daily News.

"Our family is awfully exclusive," said one little girl to another who had just moved into the adjoining flat. "Is yours?"

"Oh, no," replied the other. "We haven't anything to be ashamed of."—[Chicago Daily News.

"So," said the head of the firm, "you want your salary raised?"

"Yes," the office boy timidly replied.

"What makes you think your value to this company has increased?"

"Well, de base ball season's over, and I'll be here a good deal more regular now."—[Chicago Record-Herald.

Manager of Touring Company—Here, buck up, Miss de Vere; else we shall lose the train.

Leading Lady—But I've lost my reticule and my jewel-case with all my diamonds in it.

Manager—Oh, let 'em go. We must catch this train.

Leading Lady—But my reticule had 30 shillings in it.—[The Sketch.

"How did you enjoy your trip to Europe?"

"First rate," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but the home-coming was a disappointment."

"Did you have trouble with the customs people?"

"Yes. They placed such a low valuation on our stuff that mother and the girls were positively insulted."—[Washington Star.

Torke—Your daughter's musical education must have cost a lot of money?

De Porke—Yes, it did, but I've got it all back again.

Torke—Indeed!

De Porke—Yes, I'd been trying to buy the house next door for years and they wouldn't sell. But since she's come home they've sold it to me for half price.—[Harper's Weekly.

There was a chicken to be killed for Sunday dinner at the Cranes'. Mr. Crane did not like to wring its neck. Likewise he shrank from severing its head with an ax.

"I have it," he finally decided; "I'll shoot it." So, armed with his trusty gun, he took the chicken to the woodshed. Little Robert, anxious to be in at the death, followed. By and by, Robert's mother, hearing no sound, stepped to the back porch and called, "Robert, hasn't your father killed that chicken yet?"

"No," Robert called back; "it won't get in the way."—[Everybody's.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The rain and threatening weather were in part responsible for the rather limited audience at the Friends' Church Thursday evening to hear the address of Rev. Robert Arthur Elwood on the no license question. The absence of voters was noticeable.

Relatives from this town attended the funeral of Mrs. William Peckham of Providence, who was a sister-in-law of the late Mrs. William Davol, during whose lifetime Mrs. Peckham was a visitor here. She was 76 years of age.

Mrs. E. A. Popple spent Friday in Newport, guest of Miss L. A. Ward.

Mr. William Thurston, who has been electrician at Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Point Farm for a number of years, will be laid off November 1 until spring, as it is the purpose to close the place and dismiss almost all the employes while Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens are to move to Jamestown.

Fifty-six took supper at the meeting of St. Mary's Guild this week.

Dr. Arthur Cole is spending some time at Dr. Minot A. Steele's, having returned from a visit out of town.

Mrs. Thomas Fishburn has arrived at Mrs. E. A. Popple's, to spend the winter.

An accident took place at the foot of Anthony hill, Tiverton, this week, when the electric freight car collided with the Little Compton mail stage, Mr. Frank Gifford, driver, just as it was coming from the railway station. The horses ran as far as the Stone Bridge House and turned to the east, when the stable men succeeded in stopping them. The stage was damaged but no one was hurt. The one woman passenger, however, was greatly alarmed.

The auction sale at the Amos D. Smith farm brought out a large crowd, about 500 being present. Mr. J. T. Gardner, the auctioneer, reports good prices as well as a large attendance.

PUMPS and SLIPPERS
FOR DANCING.
In Patent or Dull Leathers.
All sizes for boys and girls.
—AT—
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.'s,

F. WELLINGTON PUTMAN, Opt.D.
Scientific Optometrist
—AND—
Manufacturing Optician,
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Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Phone 185.
All kinds of optical repairing at short notice.

QUALIFICATIONS THAT ATTRACT
In the case of Koschny's Ice Cream are founded upon superiority in flavor, purity and genuine excellence. Lovers of good ice cream have found that there is no other with such a combination of good qualities. Also foreign and domestic Cake, Pastry, Bon Bons and Chocolates, at
S. KOSCHNY'S,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
232 Thames St. 16 Broadway.

IMPORTED DUTCH
BULBS.
Hyacinths. Tulips, Narcissus,
25c. to 75c. a doz.
All these bulbs are first grade.
RITCHIE, Flosist.
40 Broadway Phone 1869

The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS
is especially adapted for mailing.

CHILI PLANS $20,000,000 NAVY.

Program of Republic Includes Building of One Dreadnought.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 22.—The Chilian government has decided upon naval expenditures to the amount of $20,000,000. The program includes the building of one Dreadnought.

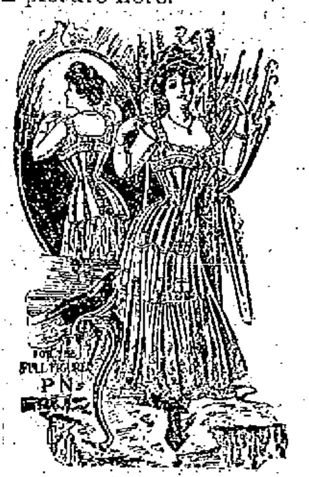
CASTELLANE AGAIN IN COURT.

Demands That Princess de Sagan Send Children to School.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Count Boni de Castellane, having insisted that his former wife, who was Miss Anna Gould, place the three sons of the Castellane-Gould marriage in a certain boarding-school, and the Princess de Sagan having objected on the ground that the health of the children made such a step inadvisable, the case got into court today. The count asked that the princess be ordered to comply with his wishes in the matter, and further, that the court provide a penalty for a neglect of its order in the form of a settlement upon the children of $100 per day for each day their mother kept them from the school.

Counsel for the princess explained that his client is willing to place the children in the school as desired, and was only prevented from so doing by the condition of their health. The court promised a decison in the matter October 29.

KIMONAS AND DRESSING SACQUES.
Do you ever feel the need of a loose-fitting yet warm garment for house wear? Let us show you some novelties in fleeced Kimonas or Dressing Sacques. We have them in a great variety of colors, patterns and styles, suitable for young or old. All are made of fleecedown and nicely trimmed and finished.
Prices from 50c. for the plainer short kimonas to $1.98 for the long fancy styles.



THE LATEST CORSET
For full figures is the model in picture here.
This corset is made extremely strong, without being awkward or heavy, and retaining the correct lines demanded by the present fashions. The material used is extra quality French coutil and it is boned with unbreakable bones. Fitted with double set of silk elastic hose supporters and lace trimmed. A sightly and satisfactory corset for full figures. Sizes from 21 to 36. Price $3.00 per pair.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
If you are hanging new curtains this fall we can show you some new things in curtains that will interest you. We carry a full stock of Curtains in muslin, Nottingham, Irish point, Madras, scrim, Arabian, etc.
Also new CRETONNES for hangings, pillows, chair coverings, etc.
WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.
145 Thames Street.
Telephone 932.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
ISLAND ISLAND
PIGS' HEADS and SPARERIBS.
Sweet Potatoes are higher 15 lbs. for 25c.
CONCORD, DELAWARE AND NIAGARA GRAPES.
W. C. SCOTT, Postoffice Square 'Phone 543.

GROCERIES.
Special for Saturday!
Concord Grapes,
10c. a basket.
Fancy Sweet Potatoes,
15 lbs. for 25c.
Island Spinach, 25c. pk.
Fancy Baldwin Apples, 50c. pk.
Special prices in our meat department Saturday afternoon and evening.
T. FRED KAULL,
301-303 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 476.

New Table Raisins.
New Comb Honey.
New Cream Nuts
Of fine quality,
2 pounds for 25c.
Charles A. Manchester,
BROADWAY.

Pure Cider Vinegar.
The intelligent housekeeper always wants the best, especially if she is putting up pickles. It doesn't pay to take chances with an inferior article. No one can be too particular concerning the quality of the food they eat.
We sell vinegar with a guarantee, the guarantee means that it is made from absolutely pure apple juice and will stand the pure food law test of any state in the union.
25c gallon.
—AT—
The Boston Grocery,
City Hall Square, Broadway
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YELLOW PINE AND MAPLE
FLOORING.
A. & H. G. Hammett
Lumber, Hardware, Sewer Pipe, Cement, Brick, Etc.
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GROCERIES.
BLEACHED GINGER ROOT
Imparts a delicious flavor to Citron, Melon, Pear, etc., Preserves.
TRY IT.
25 B'way, PELEG BRYER, 11 Spring St.

PROVISIONS.
ROUND MACKEREL
—AND—
Scallops.
BROADWAY CASH FISH MARKET.
C. A. Easterbrooks, Prop'r,
Telephone 614. 60 Broadway.

Salt Mackerel.
New Lot of No. 1.
WYATT'S MARKET,
Tel. 836.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES
—AT THE—
Sea Side Market.

COAL AND WOOD.
COAL.
Franklin of Lykens Valley,
Lykens Vale Red Ash,
Susquehanna,
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OFFICE AT
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Now open and ready for business.
FRESH-MINED, CLEAN, BRIGHT
COAL
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
Send me a trial order, by telephone 161.

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D. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lykens Valley
Red and White
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HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOD
Cut all sizes for fireplaces.

M. J. MURPHY,
AGENT FOR
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Has on hand a large stock of Farm Wagons and Carts. Also several second hand wagons. Tel. Con.

This Morning's News.

EXPANSION CONTINUES.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report Industrial Situation Especially Bright.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Despatches to R. G. Dun & Co. indicate that, except in certain sections, where temperatures remain too high for a full distribution of seasonable goods, expansion in mercantile activity continues unabated. Aside from unsettlement at cotton mills because of the high price of the new material, the industrial situation is especially bright, particularly in iron and steel. Although retail trade in footwear, clothing and other seasonable merchandise has improved to some extent in Boston, demand has not broadened sufficiently to materially reduce stocks, and wholesale business is generally quiet. With colder weather, however, greater expansion is looked for. Some nervousness is felt regarding the cotton goods situation, and buyers hesitate in stocking up at current prices in the primary market.

Bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States are $3,393,946,945, an increase of 33.8 per cent compared with a year ago, and 14.2 per cent compared with the corresponding week in 1906.

WRIGHT SAILS BY MOONLIGHT.

Makes 42-Minute Flight with Lieutenant Humphreys.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 22.—With practically ideal conditions and under a bright moonlight a flight lasting for 42 minutes was made by Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane early this morning. Lieutenant Humphreys, whom Mr. Wright is instructing in the use of the machine, made the ascent with him. This evening's flight was the longest by nine minutes yet made by Wilbur Wright at College Park.

WATERWAYS AND RAILROADS.

Taft Advocates the One and Defends the Other.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Oct. 22.—President Taft condemned the piecemeal, "procession by jerks" policy which, he said, had been followed by Congress in the past in dealing with the question of waterways and strongly urged a "square deal" for the railroads, in an address delivered by him here today. Mr. Taft was speaking before the convention of the Inland Waterways League and aroused great enthusiasm by announcing himself as an earnest advocate ofd eep waterways when such projects can be shown to be practicable and necessary. He stirred up a whirlwind of applause by asserting that Congress should drop its shuffling methods and replace them with a definite general plan for opening up great avenues of commerce.

The President said that, in addition to extending commerce, deep inland waterways would serve as the best means to control railroad rates. In the meantime he urged the amendment of the interstate commerce laws to make their provisions more effective. Mr. Taft added that he did not favor radical legislation; that his purpose merely was to keep railroad companies within the bounds of the law and down to reasonable rates. He said the railroads should be encouraged.

In this connection he referred to the fact that in som places there is a disposition to do injustice to the railroads and to drive the corporations to a system of economy which prevents the development of the country through which they pass. The President urged that the railroads might not be deprived of reasonable profits through popular prejudice.

He declared that the halting and sporadic system of river and harbor improvements in the past was the work of the committees in Congress who had responded to clamor from home and to party considerations. The time has come, he declared, for a change in this system of waterways improvement.

The President made an immediate hit with his audience by asking that three tiers of seats immediately in front of him be vacated by the early comers to make way for 100 or more veterans of the Confederate and the Union Armies who had been assigned to a more remote section of the inclosure. The day was exceedingly warm.

When he had finished his speech he went in an automobile to the Corpus Christi Gulf and County Club and dedicated the new links by driving a ball from the first tee. The club presented to him a bag of nine splendid golf clubs as a souvenir of the occasion.

NEW BRITISH BUDGET FILED.

Revised Estimates Show a $10,500,000 Reduction.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, presented in the House of Commons this afternoon the budget estimate as revised by him. The new figures show a falling off from the original estimates aggregating $10,500,000, of which slump $4,000,000 may be accounted for by the decreased revenue on spirits since the new and higher taxes were levied against them.

To off-set these decreases there are estimated increases of $9,250,000, included in which are unexpected windfalls in the shape of death duties totalling $6,500,000 more than was originally expected and thus saving the chancellor from the necessity of facing a serious deficit.

To meet a shortage of $1,250,000 Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to take $2,500,000 more out of the sinking fund.

SUFFRAGISTS TO REGARD LAW.

Miss Blackwell, Bay State Head, Disapproves Militant Methods.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Opposition to militant methods was expressed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell in an address accepting election to the presidency of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association at its annual meeting held here today, despite the fact that Miss Blackwell and other members of the association today assisted in the entertainment of Mrs. Emmeline G. Pankhurst, one of the most militant of the British suffragettes. Miss Blackwell expressed disapproval of the defiance of laws in furtherance of the woman's suffrage movement.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was chosen one of the honorary vice presidents of the Massachusetts association, Mrs. Harriet M. Laughlin was elected clerk and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell as treasurer.

The officer's report showed a membership in the state of about 25,000 and a balance in the treasury of $2,577.

Mrs. Pankhurst in opening her American woman suffrage campaign in Tremont Temple tonight declared that the greatest honor which could come to a suffragette in England was to be dragged forcibly from some meeting and made to suffer imprisonment. She announced with pride and hope, she said, that more than 500 women had been so "honored." Mrs. Pankhurst held an audience of more than 2000 persons over two hours and received a liberal amount of applause as she described the various contests against the government authorities in England and outlined the salient points in the "civil war," which, she said, was being carried on at this time in her own country.

STATE LOTTERIES FLOURISH.

Games of Chance Run in France and Public Drawings are Attended With Ceremony.

[London TitBits.]

The statement recently made by the postmaster general that he had confiscated no fewer than 150,000 lottery circulars which had been posted at one office, and thus secured something like £600, which had been paid on them for postage, affords some idea of the gigantic extent of this particular form of gambling. Every year hundreds of thousands of circulars advertising foreign lotteries are scattered broadcast by post throughout the kingdom in contravention of the lottery act and the postal regulations.

In order to evade the law these circulars, with stamped addressed envelopes in separate batches, are sent in bulk from the continent to England to be posted here to save the "bankers" who send them the foreign postage. The postmaster general has power to refuse to deliver postal packets of this description, but he has not sufficient authority to open them, so as to assure herself of the nature of their contents, and, with the view of strengthening his hands in this respect, more drastic legislation is contemplated.

Millions of pounds are spent every year on state lotteries, and while it is impossible to say how much the British speculator or gambler invests in them, it is well known that he risks a great deal in the hope of suddenly becoming rich. In connection with the Italian state lottery, for example, it is estimated that about £600 a week goes out of London, and that at least £300 comes back as winnings. And it may be safely assumed that hundreds of pounds are also risked on the state lotteries in France and Germany. The percentage of lottery tickets and foreign premium bonds held by home and colonial investors is, however, very small compared with those on the continent, where hundreds of persons every year win prizes ranging in value from thousands of pounds to a few shillings.

It is seldom, indeed, that such a stroke of luck falls to the lot of a British subscriber to a state lottery as was experienced three years ago by an Englishwoman, Mrs. Savage, who won a prize of £40,000. Like many others who, putting their luck to the test, have sold their chances at a small profit and found later to their disgust that their bonds have drawn prizes, Mrs. Savage was tempted by an offer of £500 to part with her ticket. Fortunately, she refused.

Less fortunate was a wine shop keeper in the Faubourg Montmartre, Paris. He held a bond in the Town of Paris loan of 1869. A couple of days previous to a drawing he sold his bond at its market value, and his state of mind can be imagined when he learned that it had drawn a prize of £8,000.

In another case a bank clerk learned to his astonishment that he had won £20,000. His luck proved to be his undoing, however, for having quitted work he went headlong into a life of dissipation, and in less than three years had been reduced to penury. Only a week or two since it was learned that a factory owner at Cannes had won a prize of 100,000 francs in a draw of the City of Paris bonds a year ago, and knew nothing about it. One day he went to a bank at Cannes to cash some coupons. The clerk, in examining them, discovered that one of them had won a prize at last year's drawing, and remarked it to the owner, who was agreeably surprised. He had never thought of paying any attention to the prize drawings, not thinking that he would ever be lucky enough to become a winner.

There are many other instances in state lotteries of prizes being unclaimed. At the present time there is something like £120,000 going a-begging in France for want of claimants.

Some interesting figures have just been published showing the working of the state weekly lottery which is so enormously popular in Italy, especially in the southern provinces. The other day it was reported that during 1907-08 the Italian national weekly lottery yielded the state a net profit of £1,730,511.

Not so many years ago any one could run a lottery in France, but the liberty was abused to such an extent that a law was passed prohibiting the practice except under sanction of an act passed by the chamber of deputies and ratified by the senate. Even then it must be proved that the object of the lottery is a matter of public utility, such as the raising of funds for a philanthropic institution or the floating of municipal or government enterprises. If the lottery is of a general character, however—that is to say, for all France—it is conducted under the direct control of the home office. The drawings for French government, municipal and other loans, in connection with which numerous prizes or premiums of varying values are always offered, are held with open doors. Any one may be present when a drawing takes place at the Credit Foncier. It is presided over by the governor of the bank and other high officials. The tickets to be drawn, representing the numbers of the bonds issued, are contained in a large metal wheel having glass sides. They are hidden in small brass cartridges, and until one of these is unrolled, after being drawn from the wheel, the number cannot be seen.

The wheel itself is sealed with heavy seals and fastened with a double or triple lock, the keys of which are always held by responsible officials. Brought forth from the strongroom, where the wheel reposes in the interval between drawings, the seals are broken and the small door in the periphery unlocked. Particulars of the prizes to be drawn for and the number of bonds to be redeemed having been read out, the wheel is revolved to mix the tickets. Then a small boy from an orphan school steps forward, his arm bared to above the elbow. He shows his hand empty, fingers apart. The door in the wheel is opened and he plunges his hand in, and, withdrawing a ticket, holds it aloft to show that only one ticket has been drawn. Then it is handed to the governor, who, unrolling it, announces the winning number. And the process is repeated till all the prizes have been drawn.

HOUSE NAMES IN HOLLAND.

[Westminster Gazette.]

In few of the affairs of life does the Englishman display such a lack of originality as in the choice of a name for his house. Often enough it would seem that he does not choose at all, but meekly accepts whatever designation an unimaginative builder cares to place above the door. In Holland they do this thing much better. A recent traveler in the land of dikes and windmills has been at pains to make notes of the names bestowed by the Dutch merchants upon their country houses. Here are a few examples, translated: "Our Contentment," "Joy and Peace," "Leisure and Happiness," "My Desire is Satisfied," "Friends and Quiet," "My Wife and I," "Not So Bad." To say the least, any one of these would seem to indicate more of the genuine sentiment of the householders than can possibly be expressed by the "Bello Vues" and "Cedars" of Suburbia.

HUDSON'S TITLE TO FAME.

Tercentenary Commemoration Coincident with Announcement of Discovery of North Pole.

[New York Tribune.]

It is an interesting circumstance that the tercentenary commemoration of Henry Hudson and his achievements was coincident with the announcement of the discovery of the North Pole. For Hudson was himself one of the first great Arctic voyagers who resolutely sought to penetrate the frozen wildernesses, and he succeeded to an extent which it took years of subsequent effort to equal. Noteworthy is is also that he went to those regions on the self-same quest which lured perhaps the majority of his successors, such as Franklin, MacClure, Nordenskiold and Amundson. That was to find a navigable passageway from the Atlantic to the Pacific around the northern end of the American or the Asian continent. Indeed, in that alluring quest he was kin to most of the other great navigators of his time and of 60 years or more before; not only Willoughby and Borrough and Barentz, but also Prince Henry, Gama, Columbus, Verrazano, Magellan, Cartier, the Cabots and their compeers. It was to discover, not a new continent, but a waterway from Europe to Asia that Columbus made his voyages, and his successors, finding the American continent an obstacle to such a highway, gave their attention to trying to get past them, through a supposed strait at the central isthmus or by a passage at the extreme north or south.

Some of these explorers were under the same flag as that which was first planted in token of universal sovereignty on these shores, but others, and the more important, were under other, rival and hostile flags, and sought the elusive passage in order to avoid the power which then claimed all the American continents for its own. Of these latter Henry Hudson was one of the very foremost, and he was the representative, in one case by birth and in the other by employment, of the two nations which most persistently and efficiently denied and challenged the monopoly of Spain. It was Henry of France, Elizabeth of England and Maurice of the Netherlands who chiefly withstood the Spanish pretensions, and it was the latter two countries which sent forth the most numerous and most successful expeditions for disputing Spanish possession of the Western Hemisphere and especially for exploring the far northern seas and coast. Barentz and Ryp were among the pioneers from the Low Countries, and the Cabots, Willoughby, Frobisher, Borrough, Davis and others from England. Close after these and destined in some respects to surpass them all came the man who represented in turn the enterprise of both those countries and bore the flags of both to points of imperial vantage where they had not before been planted and where they speedily proved to be of epoch-making importance.

Of almost unknown ancestry and leaving no posterity, Hudson seemed to be a man specially sent to the world for a great occasion. Like Columbus, he made only four voyages, and the achievements which transformed the map of the world and made his name immortal were all within the compass of four years. The first voyage, under the British flag, specifically intended "to discover the pole" resulted in the exploration of Greenland and Spitzbergen and the discovery of Jan Mayen. The second, under the same flag, explored the seas and coasts as far as Waigatz Strait. The third, under the Dutch flag, was made westward instead of eastward, and resulted in the discoveries and explorations which we are now commemorating. The fourth and last, again under the British flag, took him through the great strait and bay which bear his name, and ended in his martyrdom at the hands of mutineers. He was not the actual first discoverer of the river, the strait or the bay to which his name has been given. But he convinced the world that there was no practicable commercial waterway across the North American Continent or around its northern end, that there was no such easy route from Europe to Cathay as had been dreamed of for a century and more, and—above all—by exploring the Hudson river from New York to Albany he not only proved that it was not, as was at first supposed, a transcontinental strait or the outlet of the Great Lakes, but also attracted to its shores attention which speedily led to the founding here of the chief city of the Western world. This last was his greatest service to the world, and it was sufficient to assure his permanent fame.

AN ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

[Captain Edwin Coffin, in National Magazine.]

August 30 we arrived at Rudolf Island, the most northern of the Franz Josef group, and simply a mass of ice and high glaciers, where we had planned to spend the winter. While cruising near Northbrooke Island I saw one day from the "crow's nest" a singular dark body just awash on the surface of the water. As we came nearer and nearer, I was possessed by a rather unusual desire to know what this dark mass was; putting up my glasses, I gave the order for "dead slow," and we passed the object closely on the starboard side. I saw clearly that it was the body of a man, clothed in a great skin coat with the usual hood, and with mittens on the hands. The face was not discernible, but it dawned on me suddenly that this might be the remains of the Swedish balloonist, Andree, who had been lost in the Arctic about two years before; or, perhaps, one of the men who had been lost in the Abruzzi expedition.

I was about to stop the steamship and procure the body, when it occurred to me that to take a corpse on board would destroy the good spirit and courage of the members of the Polar party, for there is a general superstition among sailors that a ship is doomed when a dead body is on board. The first officer and myself were the only ones who witnessed this ghastly spectacle, and neither mentioned the fact, fearing that the discovery would cast a shadow over the entire party. We have both always believed that this was the body of Andree, and I have often regretted that it had not been in my power to give him decent burial.

Indispensable.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Painkiller. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds.—*Christian Era.*

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Each Capsule bears the (MIDY) name
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CLARKE & BRIGGS, Newport Agents.

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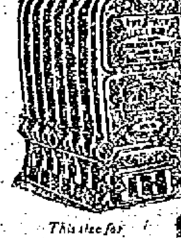

This size for larger buildings

HEARST FORCES WIN.

Secure Title in Court to Party Name, "Civic Alliance."

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—While Senator Patrick H. McCarren lay dying on a hospital cot today the Hearst supporters won a final victory in their fight for the party name of "Civic Alliance," of which it was claimed an attempt was made to rob them by a Tammany ruse credited to McCarren just before he was taken down with appendicitis. Supreme Court Justice Hickey rendered, in Brooklyn, the decision by which the Hearstites secure a clear title to the party appellation coined for their leader to accept a mayoralty nomination upon.

TIVERTON.

The question which confronts the voters of Tiverton this year is different than that of previous year. It is not a question of regulating the liquor traffic in the town by license, but whether sections of the town shall be turned into one great barroom for the people of Fall River. A wave of indignation has swept over the town, owing to the inability of the no-license people to secure Whitridge hall for a rally. The hall was built and presented to the people of Tiverton that they might have a place to meet on such occasions as this.

Henry Clay Osborn is held up on his road contract by the non-arrival of the stone crusher, which is on the way by rail and should have been here several days ago.

Mr. George F. Nickerson announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Annie Louise Nickerson, to Mr. Raymond Hamilton Wetherell of Newport.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

Remnants of Coverings,
Muslin and Net Curtains.
Upholstering in all its branches;
Furniture and Crockery packed, shipped or stored.
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Lamp Shades,
CRETONNES
In large assortment.
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Daily with Cuticura Soap and Weekly Dressings with Cuticura

At once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with nourishment, loosen the scalp skin, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp, when all else fails. No other treatment is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective. Gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by warm baths with Cuticura Soap, are priceless for eczemas, rashes, and other torturing, disfiguring skin humors.

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ICE AND
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COMPANY,
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Here is a chance to obtain a first-class high-grade hammerless gun at a lower price than they were ever before offered. The "ITHACA" is one of the very best American made shot guns. **Hard shooting; accurate.** Will not shoot loose. **Warranted for all Nitro Powders,** in every respect a satisfactory arm. We will sell for a limited time an **"Ithaca" Hammerless Gun 28 in. or 30 in. barrels for $15.50.**

Peters Loaded Shells.
Big winners in all competitions.
All loads. All Powders,
These shells will increase your shooting average 10 per cent. Try them.

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Everything for the Sportsman.

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The most comfort for little money. No smell. No smoke. Ornamental and great heaters. Can be carried from one room to another lighted. No danger.

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This well known make of plated ware needs no recommendation. It is all guaranteed for ten years in family use except the knives. The first cost is no more than for other reliable makes; and when the guaranteed wear is considered it is very much cheaper. I have the Reliance Brand of this ware in both plain and fancy designs.

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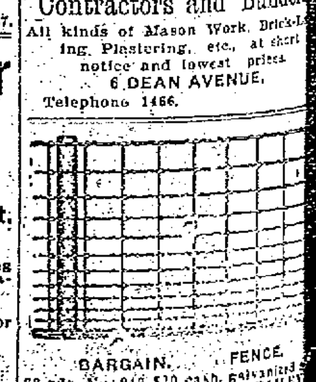

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Melville Station. Newport, R

AN OFFICIAL CHAPERON.

New and Agreeable Occupation for Women of Learning On Board Ship.

[M. Landon Reed, in New York Tribune.]

The "official chaperon" has been evolved from the needs of the Great American tourist. While the trans-atlantic voyage has become so short that it barely gives one time to recover his equilibrium and look about at his steamer chair companions (whom he does not wish to know), there are an increasing number of steamers which sail away from these shores each season, chartered for cruises to foreign lands. These carry hundreds of restless people, some in pursuit of health, some of information, while the majority seek diversion from the cares and stress of the business world. Strangers to one another, they have come together for a long voyage, and will have a common interest during the weeks on shipboard, and a more enjoyable time if they have at least a speaking acquaintance. This is especially true of the women who travel alone, as many do nowadays.

Perhaps the chief duty of the official chaperon is to help people become acquainted. I call her the official chaperon for want of a better name. She is not a chaperon in the real sense, not being responsible for any one's conduct or money. Nor is she an assistant conductor, having nothing to do with the itinerary, nor should we call her the entertainer, for others lecture and the brass band plays. But she is so many other things that a very comprehensive title should be hers. Instead of being agreeable, with pay, and without any one's knowing her responsibility (as is frequent in hotels, she is put down in the prospectus as "a lady of education, culture and experience, who will accompany the party." So that gives her an official standing, and she may speak to people and they to her without being introduced. However, she is introduced, assisting the conductors in the reception given the day the ship sails. From that moment she is practically on duty, although daily office hours are announced when people may ask her questions. (But who can effecually limit the question asking propensity of Americans, especially when they travel?

There are many agreeable features of this new business for women, but if you are seeking a place make careful note of the qualifications required: You must be a good sailor; you must be a woman of the world, accustomed to meeting people; you must be able to arrange the various social functions during the cruise; you must have a large supply of general information, especially about the countries visited; you must be able to give a lecture or two; you must know about clothing and climate and money in every port; you must visit the sick (if they wish to see you); you must always be good natured, patient and tactful. In fact, the larger word "diplomatic" expresses the most valuable characteristic of the woman who would become an official chaperon on board ship. Everything that she has learned of life and people will help her in this capacity.

Some people who travel wish to be let alone, to rest or think, or enjoy things by themselves. The majority of Americans, however, are social in their tendencies and democratic, and quite willing to be friendly with their fellow tourists. But they are off for a change and a rest and don't want to have any responsibility, so they pay to have themselves and their baggage taken care of and to have some one tell them where they are going, and what they are going to see and what they ought to know about it. No matter how well informed a person may be, he is more or less confused when he faces a new civilization every week or so, and the important facts about the places he is to visit can be most easily remembered when presented in a nutshell, which means by some other mind whose owner has boiled the information down to the nutshell size. And so just before reaching an unknown country an informal lecture about it is given and proves far more interesting than reading Baedeker.

During the cruise there are long days at sea when letter writing grows wearisome, and one has read everything from "The Simple Life" to "The Siren's Voice." There are long evenings when even the moon and the stars seem monotonous, as one lies in a steamer chair, wrapped like a mummy. It is for these evenings, when there has been no busy day ashore, that the official chaperon plans. It may be an evening of progressive euchre or bridge whist or a dance on the promenade deck. A musical club has been organized soon after leaving port and perhaps it gives a concert.

But probably the most interesting events during the cruise are the meetings of the travelers' club, when the places just visited are discussed and thus fixed in memory amid delightful social surroundings. Every traveler sees things from his own point of view, and an exchange of impressions is not only entertaining, but gives one a breadth of thought sometimes lacking in a tourist who comes home with the world seen only from his own view.

Besides these regular features of a long cruise, the official chaperon plans some evenings of lighter entertainment, guessing contests, games, etc., and things suggested by unexpected happenings. One of the most amusing entertainments I recall was a mock trial, in which a passenger, whose arm was broken in a storm, sued for ship's company for damages. To those of us who had never been in court it was also instructive, as the proceedings were elaborately planned, with judge, jury, witnesses, etc. The man lost his suit, the judge deciding that the ship's company had not been negligent in planning for his safety, and "the kindness of the ladies had more than compensated for his sufferings."

Of course, our legal holidays are celebrated in foreign seas, and always furnish an evening's patriotism which makes us better citizens when we return home. The ship is decorated with flags of all nations, and many speeches are made and songs sung in memory of the "Sweet Land of Liberty."

The duties of the official chaperon on board ship, you will see, are much like those of a hostess who seeks to have her guests become acquainted and have a good time. To the diplomatic woman who is willing to plan for the comfort and pleasure of others the place offers a delightful sea trip, an opportunity to learn something of other lands, and, incidentally, to add many names to her list of acquaintances and friends.

THE LATE GENERAL OTIS.

[New York Tribune.]

Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. (retired), played a large part in the establishment of American sovereignty in the Philippines. He was in command of the American troops there at the time of the Filipino outbreak, in 1899, and became, afterward, military governor of the archipelago. He was severely criticized by the anti-imperialist faction in this country, which viewed with repugnance his success in breaking down armed resistance to the United States and in re-establishing order. He had an enormous task—largely non-military—to perform, and he gave to it an exceptional ability in organization. His service to the country were important and their value is now generally and ungrudgingly recognized.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mrs. J. Willis Peckham Entertains the Oliphant Club at Holy Cross Guild House.

[Regular Correspondence of the News.]

"Cathedrals," the subject of the Friday afternoon meeting of the Oliphant Club, was presented by the hostess, Mrs. J. Willis Peckham, at the Holy Cross guild house, where she entertained. Current events, among which was a valuable article on typhoid serum, were followed by quotations from Phillips Brooks, and three hymns—"Come, all ye faithful," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer my God to Thee"—were played by the "Westminster Chimes" on Mrs. Peckham's Victor machine.

An interesting article was read by Mrs. Edward W. Thurston, opening with the present building of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine, Cathedral Heights, New York, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1892. The Cathedral of St. Peter's, Rome, erected in 1626 on the supposed site of St. Peter's martyrdom, is one of the largest and most imposing in the world. The Notre Dame, Paris, built in 1163, was the model of all other cathedrals in France in the twelfth century and has been the scene of many splendid pageants and impressive ceremonials, royal funerals, obsequies and royal marriages.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the centre of London life, was the great national cathedral of England and is one of the finest and grandest buildings in the world.

The concluding portion of the meeting was devoted to graphophone music and a rising vote of appreciation was tendered Mrs. Peckham. Mrs. Elbert Sisson will present at the next meeting "Famous Hymn Writers" and "Songs in Many Keys."

The autumn meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs was held today in Providence and was represented from the Oliphant Club by its president and by Mrs. Gertrude Wilbor and Mrs. Elbert Sisson as delegates. Mrs. Clara E. Dennis, one of its members, was a delegate from the Current Topic's Club, Newport.

The monthly teachers' meeting was held Friday afternoon at the Wyatt School.

The threshing machines have begun their fall work. The modern gasoline engine has nearly superseded the earlier tread-mill horse and is a great advantage over the old method.

A number of house owners who have buildings set on the ground are having excavations made and cellars put under their dwellings.

A portion of Oliphant lane, from the house of John Spooner to Gypsom lane, is being macadamized, also a strip on the West Main road from Brown's lane to Forest avenue. A long strip of new road from Brown's lane, north, is completed and the new combination of tar has made a fine, hard road. The Peckham Bros.' steam roller is operating in this section.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the County Kerrymen's Association Friday evening the following officers were elected for the year:

President—Bartholomew Fogarty.
Vice President—James J. Lynch.
Financial Secretary—Daniel J. O'Connell.
Recording Secretary—John J. O'Connell.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Buckley.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick Casey.

PERSONALS.

.....Triplets, the combined weight of whom is less than eight pounds, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adams of Norwich, N. Y., this week. The combined weight of the two boys barely exceeds that of the girl. Dr. Marquis expects the three to live. The father was himself one of a set of triplets.

.....The official life of a gallant old seadog expired Friday, when, by order of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief of the Britsh navy, was retired from the service on account of age. In appreciation of his eminent services Admiral Fisher has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Thelford.

.....Two cats and a parrot which were his favorite pets are amply provided for in the will of C. B. Butler of Wilkesbarre. The old homestead, on one of the chief residential streets is left to two nieces, and they are instructed to treat the two cats and the parrot with the same care and consideration that he did as long as they live and do all they can to make them comfortable.

.....The recent mortality among Governors of states has been striking. Since the beginning of the year governors John A. Johnson of Minnesota, Samuel G. Cosgrove of Washington, George L. Lilley of Connecticut and John Sparks of Nevada have passed away. This extraordinary number of gubernatorial deaths within such a short period of time is believed to be without precedent.

.....James Hamilton Lewis, who wishes to be the next Mayor of Chicago, has had a varied career in politics. A Southerner by birth and education, he removed to the state of Washington in 1886 and in 1892 was a candidate for governor. He served one term in Congress and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate. In 1900 he was a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination before the Democratic convention at Kansas City. Since 1902 Mr. Lewis has resided in Chicago.

.....Princess Victoria Louise of Germany was Friday appointed a colonel in the famous Second Hussar guard regiment stationed at Dantzig. Emperor William presented his daughter to the higher officers of the regiment on the grounds of the new palace at Potsdam. The young colonel was mounted and wore the regimental uniform. She looked her smartest in the frogged Hussar jacket and dolman, which was richly trimmed with black astrachan and silver lace. Her fur busby bore in front the grim skull and cross bones shaped in silver. This is the emperor's favorite uniform.

.....Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Jacob Boniface, of Williamsburg has just celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The neighbors also crowded his home and extended their congratulations. The centenarian was born in Friedrichshaven, Germany, October 19, 1809, and 40 years ago came to America and engaged in the tobacco business. He became a citizen Oct. 16, 1872, and since then has never missed voting. He has registered this year, intends to vote at the coming election and is campaigning for Bannard among his friends. In politics he is a Republican, and he recalls interestingly some of the history-making campaigns of bygone years. He has no recipe for longevity. He still indulges in his pipe and an occasional glass of beer. Every pleasant day in summer and winter he takes a walk. He believes in plenty of sleep and takes a nap each morning and afternoon.

Braided Crepe Blouse.

The separate blouse shows an attractive use of braid as a trimming. Formal designs are seen on the entire blouse and on the sleeves. The front part of the blouse is finished with black ribbon, white buttons and black jet, while the neck is Dutch. A fluting of chiffon is seen at the end of the long sleeves, and there is a horizontal cuff, showing a finish of the black jet. This blouse is worn with a black voile skirt.

AUTUMN.

[Westminster Gazette.]

We dreamed, perchance, when the year was young,
We played in the golden light,
As we watched the sunset shadows flung
On the starry dome of night.
We knew no voice of the fiery cloud
Or wail of the wind as it moaned aloud
Far over the stricken woods.
The year is dying, the leaves are laid
In gold-red drifts at our feet;
Of fading fancy our dreams were made,
Yet we dreamed, and the dreams were sweet,
So let winter threaten and life be drear,
In our hearts there whispers a message clear—
The hope of the coming spring.

FANCIES.

The Tailor—I can't make you another suit until you pay for the last.

The Customer—Great Scott! I can't wait that long.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mother—Bobby, remember, now if you act badly in church I'll never take you again."

Bobby (eagerly)—Ma, how bad will I have to be?—[Boston Transcript.

Gyer—Poor Blinkers! He has passed into oblivion.

Meyer—When did he die?

Gyer—Oh, he isn't dead. He married a famous woman last week.—[Chicago Daily News.

"Our family is awfully exclusive," said one little girl to another who had just moved into the adjoining flat. "Is yours?"

"Oh, no," replied the other. "We haven't anything to be ashamed of."—[Chicago Daily News.

"So," said the head of the firm, "you want your salary raised?"

"Yes," the office boy timidly replied.

"What makes you think your value to this company has increased?"

"Well, de base ball season's over, and I'll be here a good deal more regular now."—[Chicago Record-Herald.

Manager of Touring Company—Here, buck up, Miss de Vere; else we shall lose the train.

Leading Lady—But I've lost my reticule and my jewel-case with all my diamonds in it.

Manager—Oh, let 'em go. We must catch this train.

Leading Lady—But my reticule had 30 shillings in it.—[The Sketch.

"How did you enjoy your trip to Europe?"

"First rate," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but the home-coming was a disappointment."

"Did you have trouble with the customs people?"

"Yes. They placed such a low valuation on our stuff that mother and the girls were positively insulted."—[Washington Star.

Torke—Your daughter's musical education must have cost a lot of money?

De Porke—Yes, it did, but I've got it all back again.

Torke—Indeed!

De Porke—Yes, I'd been trying to buy the house next door for years and they wouldn't sell. But since she's come home they've sold it to me for half price.—[Harper's Weekly.

There was a chicken to be killed for Sunday dinner at the Cranes'. Mr. Crane did not like to wring its neck. Likewise he shrank from severing its head with an ax.

"I have it," he finally decided; "I'll shoot it." So, armed with his trusty gun, he took the chicken to the woodshed. Little Robert, anxious to be in at the death, followed. By and by, Robert's mother, hearing no sound, stepped to the back porch and called, "Robert, hasn't your father killed that chicken yet?"

"No," Robert called back; "it won't get in the way."—[Everybody's.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The rain and threatening weather were in part responsible for the rather limited audience at the Friends' Church Thursday evening to hear the address of Rev. Robert Arthur Elwood on the no license question. The absence of voters was noticeable.

Relatives from this town attended the funeral of Mrs. William Peckham, of Providence, who was a sister-in-law of the late Mrs. William Davol, during whose lifetime Mrs. Peckham was a visitor here. She was 76 years of age.

Mrs. L. A. Popple spent Friday in Newport, guest of Miss L. A. Ward.

Mr. William Thurston, who has been electrician at Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Point Farm for a number of years, will be laid off November 1 until spring, as it is the purpose to close the place and dismiss almost all the employes while Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens are to move to Jamestown.

Fifty-six took supper at the meeting of St. Mary's Guild this week.

Dr. Arthur Cole is spending some time at Dr. Minot A. Steele's, having returned from a visit out of town.

Mrs. Thomas Fishburn has arrived at Mrs. L. A. Popple's to spend the winter.

An accident took place at the foot of Anthony hill, Tiverton, this week, when the electric freight car collided with the Little Compton mail stage, Mr. Frank Gifford, driver, just as it was coming from the railway station. The horses ran as far as the Stone Bridge House and turned to the east, when the stable men succeeded in stopping them. The stage was damaged but no one was hurt. The one woman passenger, however, was greatly alarmed.

The auction sale at the Amos D. Smith farm brought out a large crowd, about 500 being present. Mr. J. T. Gardner, the auctioneer, reports good prices as well as a large attendance.

CHILI PLANS $20,000,000 NAVY.

Program of Republic Includes Building of One Dreadnought.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 22.—The Chilian government has decided upon naval expenditures to the amount of $20,000,000. The program includes the building of one Dreadnought.

CASTELLANE AGAIN IN COURT.

Demands That Princess de Sagan Send Children to School.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Count Boni de Castellane, having insisted that his former wife, who was Miss Anna Gould, place the three sons of the Castellane-Gould marriage in a certain boarding-school, and the Princess de Sagan having objected on the ground that the health of the children made such a step inadvisable, the case got into court today. The count asked that the princess be ordered to comply with his wishes in the matter, and further, that the court provide a penalty for a neglect of its order in the form of a settlement upon the children of $100 per day for each day their mother kept them from the school.

Counsel for the princess explained that his client is willing to place the children in the school as desired, and was only prevented from so doing by the condition of their health. The court promised a decison in the matter October 29.

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus,
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All these bulbs are first grade.
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The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS
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Do you ever feel the need of a loose-fitting yet warm garment for house wear? Let us show you some novelties in fleeced Kimonas or Dressing Sacques. We have them in a great variety of colors, patterns and styles, suitable for young or old. All are made of fleecedown and nicely trimmed and finished.
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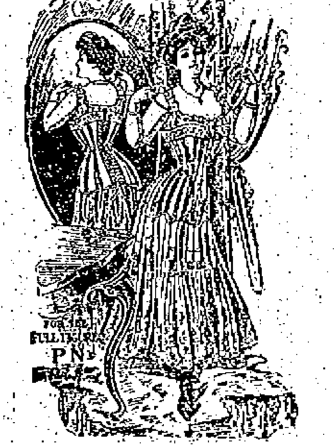
THE LATEST CORSET
For full figures is the model in picture here.



This corset is made extremely strong, without being awkward or heavy, and retaining the correct lines demanded by the present fashions. The material used is extra quality French coutil and it is boned with unbreakable bones. Fitted with double set of silk elastic hose supporters and lace trimmed. A sightly and satisfactory corset for full figures. Sizes from 21 to 36. Price $3.00 per pair.

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If you are hanging new curtains this fall we can show you some new things in curtains that will interest you. We carry a full stock of Curtains in muslin, Nottingham, Irish point, Madras, scrim, Arabian, etc.
Also new CRETONNES for hangings, pillows, chair coverings, etc.
WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.
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GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
ISLAND ISLAND
PIGS' HEADS and SPARERIBS.
Sweet Potatoes are higher 15 lbs. for 25c.
CONCORD, DELAWARE AND NIAGARA GRAPES.
W. C. SCOTT, Postoffice Square 'Phone 543.

GROCERIES.
Special for Saturday!
Concord Grapes,
10c. a basket.
Fancy Sweet Potatoes,
15 lbs. for 25c.
Island Spinach, 25c. pk.
Fancy Baldwin Apples, 60c. pk.
Special prices in our meat department Saturday afternoon and evening.
T. FRED KAULL,
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New Table Raisins.
New Comb Honey.
New Cream Nuts
Of fine quality,
2 pounds for 25c.
Charles A. Manchester,
BROADWAY.

Pure Cider Vinegar.
The intelligent housekeeper always wants the best, especially if she is putting up pickles. It doesn't pay to take chances with an inferior article. No one can be too particular concerning the quality of the food they eat.
We sell vinegar with a guarantee, the guarantee means that it is made from absolutely pure apple juice and will stand the pure food law test of any state in the union.
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Lumber, Hardware, Sewer Pipe, Cement, Brick, Etc.
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BLEACHED GINGER ROOT
Imparts a delicious flavor to Citron, Melon, Pear, etc., Preserves.
TRY IT.
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Now open and ready for business.
FRESH-MINED, CLEAN, BRIGHT
COAL
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Send me a trial order, by telephone 161.

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DEALERS IN
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HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOD
Cut all sizes for fireplaces.

M. J. MURPHY,
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Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Has on hand a large stock of Farm Wagons and Carts. Also several second hand wagons. Tel. Con.

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Published every afternoon except Sunday.

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T. T. Pitman, Proprietor.

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BACK NUMBERS.

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Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE FOR NEWPORT.

TEN PAGES.

THE STAGE NOT A PULPIT OR A PLATFORM.

William A. Brady, a theatrical manager, says "the Eastern theatre-goer has turned against plays that discuss themes of public interest like graft, reform, politic, etc. in the West the demand is still as great as ever for plays of this character. The reception of "The Dollar Mark" in New York was a disappointment to him. He thinks "The Dollar Mark" unquestionably represents the Western idea of conditions as they exist in this country today. He mentions several other plays which have had meagre success in the East for the same reason, in his opinion.

If Mr. Brady is right the East shows more discrimination than the West and a better appreciation of what the theatre is. It is an amusement. It should have literary merits and it may be artistic. In other words, when it appeals to something more than a sense of humor or to prurient tastes, it appeals to the aesthetic sense. It does not appeal, and cannot be made to appeal effectively to convictions, though of course it may easily play upon passions—political and economic passions as well as others.

Several efforts have been made to make it serve the purposes of religion, but with dubious sucess. One of the best of these was "The Servant in the House," but it was a disappointment to most who saw it with prepossessions in its favor. The stage may hold the mirror up to the conventionalities of society, but it is not likely to afford satisfaction to reflecting people when it attempts to deal with the organization of Society itself, or with the economic problems of life, or with political matters. In the first place, all stage representations of these things will seem to many unreal, untrue and unjust, and the stage receives its support from the whole community and not from free traders or protectionists, socialists or individualists. In the second place, people attend the theatre for amusement and are bored by instruction; they may take that in a sermon, lecture or book, but they won't take it from the stage.

MODIFYING THE OATH.

A Washington despatch says the legal authorities there are considering the advisability of asking Congress for the legislation necessary to eliminate from the judicial oath the words "So help me God." This would reduce the oath to an affirmation, which in almost every state a person may take if he says he has conscientious scruples against swearing. It is the change always contended for by the Quakers, who suffered fines and imprisonment for generations rather than take the judicial oath.

Undoubtedly the sanctity of the judicial oath has in great measure disappeared. Judges who have had ample opportunity to observe the conduct of witnesses are convinced that perjury is of daily occurrence. It is a lamentable fact that making a false affidavit to a document is hardly considered perjury by many people otherwise respectable. Persons who will not commit perjury will not lie, and persons who will lie are rarely deterred from doing so by the form of the oath. In many jurisdictions the words "You do solemnly swear" are used without the words "So help you (or me) God." In that case it is rather hard to tell whether an oath has been administered or not. The kissing of the Bible is a rare practice; even putting the hand on the Bible is not general. Repeating the words of the oath with the uplifted hand is more common and is virtually an affirmation rather than an oath.

Probably the time has come to abandon the old form of the oath everywhere. Liars are not impressed by the appeal to God. A very young witness is sometimes asked, by way of determining his competence to give testimony, if he knows where he will go if he testifies falsely, but too often the judge has made a jest of this. In this day of free thought few persons are deterred from perjury by the fear of future punishment. If they tell the truth it is due to their conscience or sense of honor. If they have neither they will lie, no matter how solemnly they are adjured. It will perhaps promote reverence of which we are woefully lacking, to omit the appeal to the Deity even in judicial proceedings.

SAVING A CITY'S FUNDS.

Many cities are perplexed by the conflict of the two demands made upon municipal administration, one for improvements and advantages which other cities have and which are deemed essential by the residents in these twentieth-century days and the other by taxpayers who rebel against high taxes and say it is better to go without some of these supposed essentials if they cannot be had without sending the tax rate up and making the cost of managing the city larger than it ought to be fore its size. Often to those who have charge of the administration of a municipality there seems no way of reconciling these two demands and satisfying both sides. However, in some cities at least, this problem has been partly solved by the work of a bureau of municipal research, which makes up the budget of expenditures and oversees the expenditures, thus providing for economy of appropriations on the one hand and for honesty and carefulness of expenditures on the other.

Such a bureau of municipal research would say to those who ask how the demands of the people for improvements and those of the taxpayers for economy of administration can be satisfied: "It can be done, to some extent at least. There is a way out; not a way of entirely preventing an increase of taxes, for the city must be prepared to provide for its own growth, but a way to keep that increase within modest and reasonable limits. Insist on knowing for exactly what your money is to be spent and on receiving full value for your money; take away the possibility of waste and graft, replace antiquated labor and money-wasting ways of doing the city's work by modern business methods, as every private firm or corporation must do if it is to compete successfully in the business world. By such means you will save enough money, now being expended without due return, to pay for most of the developments in preventive health work, education and other ways which you will need for years to come."

This is the whole secret of saving money in municipal administration—to conduct the city on business principles and to cut off waste through improper methods of work and the exercise of graft on the part of employes and others who have dealings with the government. There is scarcely a city in the country today, in all probability, in which a large sum could not be saved annually if the leaks of all sorts were stopped, if business methods of administration were used and if all the affairs of the municipality were managed as the men who are conducting the administration would act if it were their own private business. In some cases this waste is due simply to carelessness about expenditures and lack of oversight of department work, and with no deliberate intent to defraud the city, but in not a few it is to be feared the leaks are more serious because they are intentional and due to deliberate raids upon the public treasury.

Of course such abuses in administration could be corrected without the aid of a bureau of municipal research, but it is the experience that work of this sort must be organized in order to amount to much. The creation of such a bureau would be a definite step in the work of reform and give a definite work for such a department, and so would be much more likely to bring success from its efforts to prevent leaks and to practice economy in the management of the city's affairs. It is being found, therefore, in most cities where reform of this kind is desired, that the best plan is to create some such bureau and give it the work to do. It has been found, also, in every case where such action has been taken, that the work done has been effective in saving for the city money which can be used to advantage in many different ways.

The immigration officers in New York last year refused to allow 10,411 persons coming from foreign countries to land. Of this number one was a pauper, 56 professional beggars, 24 polygamists, 181 idiots, imbeciles or feeble-minded; 4,401 persons likely to become public charges and 273 criminals. In September alone 67,610 immigrant aliens were admitted.

No traveling sovereign ever had such a vast escort as safeguarded the Czar of Russia on his journey to Italy. Four great European armies have been laid under contribution in order that the Czar might not be annoyed by hostile demonstrations or victimized by prowling anarchists.

A New York political campaign will appear strange without Senator McCarren. He had been a political power in Brooklyn for many years, and quite frequently caused a great deal of trouble to the New York Democrats, whom he refused to follow implicitly.

Reports from turkey-growing districts are that the Thanksgiving fowl is likely to be scarce; that is, while there are plenty of turkeys, they are small and poor. At all events we need not worry for several weeks yet about the Thanksgiving dinner.

Providence seems to think it sees through the tunnel scheme of President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

[London Post.]

The feminist invasion of the realm of journalism was picturesquely advertised at the Waldorf Hotel reception of the international press conference by the Society of Women Journalists of London. A levee of women filled a great reception room, and announced quite clearly that the days when the "woman journalist" was a somewht furtive, barely tolerated collector of odd scraps of social news have passed. Woman now comes into almost every branch of newspaper work. She writes not only of fashion and dresses and cookery, but also of books and science and gardens and politics and ethics—all those things which make up the medley of civilization, and of which journalism, as the hurrying historian of the day, attempts to give some account.

The fact of the invasion of the general field of journalism by woman is clear enough. This crowd attests it; there are not enough dresses in all London to keep a fraction of them busy. Further attestation is given by the whispered information passed around as to the "special subject," of this or that delegate. But, as far as one can gather, the invasion is, so to speak, an unconscious one. It does not seem to be due to a recognition of the fact that journalism (defining journalism as the aggregate of journals, not giving it an ideal definition) is every day drifting away from a masculine and toward a feminine outlook. The days when journalism was a close and faithful record of facts and an earnest effort to synthesize those facts into a basis for some broad and cautious judgments pass away.

Journalism becomes more and more impressionistic; it becomes more and more willing to allow an intuitive perception to take the place of a cautious inquiry. In short, it becomes more feminine, less masculine in its view of life. The future of journalism, granted that the present tendency continues, appears to be with the feminine intellect. Cautious inquiry of this gathering of woman journalists gives, however, no indication that the ladies recognize the movement which brings journalism toward them. They either have no views on the subject or, having views, refuse to discuss them.

Nor is it possible to get a hint from them as to their idea of what is the equipment for journalistic work, as to what woman will do with the new kingdom she seems to be winning. One delegate, a little inclined for discussion, confesses to having heard that woman lacks "a sense of humor" and wonders if it is true. It is a charge often made and generally misunderstood. Perhaps it should be rather said that woman, as a rule, lacks a sense of justice (having in its place the more attractive sense of kindness and of mercy), and that without a sense of justice it is difficult to see things in a proper perspective and, therefore, difficult to see the humor of things.

How will journalism, when it is largely a feminine profession, be changed from what it is now? That is the question which the members of the Society of Women Journalists might perhaps answer, but on this afternoon they are determined not to try. Journalism in the future will be more emotional surely, more impressionistic, less inclined to consider great causes, and more given to confine its views to the disconnected phenomena of the day's life. To be all this it is only necessary that the present tendency should be allowed to continue.

SERVANTS.

[New York Post.]

On their way downtown to see one of the Hudson-Fulton parades the woman and her English guest were heard talking about servants. The guest was inclined to boast a little. "The English servants are faithful and contented," she said. "They clean the family boots, as a matter of course, scour the knives, black the grates, as well as answer the door, so that, with even one servant, one may live free from all the drudgery of housework."

The New Yorker replied: "The things that worry you most do not worry us. We have our boots cleaned free where we buy them; our knives are silver-plated, they do not need scouring; our grates are fireplaces with fire-dogs, they require no blacking. As for answering the door, it causes an American woman who lives in a flat no loss of self-respect to press a button when a caller is announced. In our apartment houses there are hall-boys."

Speaking of the servant-in-common idea, two middle-aged women who were formerly Harvard "goodies"—women who look after dormitory rooms—are making a comfortable living uptown by going from house to house, arriving at times most convenient to the dwellers therein. They can afford not to charge a great deal on account of the number of their "clients." After the rooms of college boys, not the neatest in the world, it may be imagined that a little extra "tidying" does not daunt them.

THE FIRST SAVINGS BANK.

[The Interior.]

Next year there will come an old and interesting centennial—the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first savings bank. It will certainly be a centennial worth observing, and Presbyterians will have a right to front seats in any celebration of the event, for the founder of that first savings bank was a Presbyterian village pastor. The minister of the church at Ruthwell, Scotland, distressed at seeing the wastefulness of the laboring people in his parish, offered in the year 1810 to pay 5 per cent interest to anybody who would leave savings with him. The minister, Rev. Henry Duncan, had the financial genius to make a go of his original project, and he was able a few years later to record in a pamphlet on "A Paris Savings Bank" a very remarkable betterment of economic conditions in his neighborhood—less drinking and more thrift. The pamphlet attracted wide attention, the experiment was imitated elsewhere, and the vast savings bank system of the civilized world has sprung from this root. The town of Ruthwell felt it owed so much to Mr. Duncan that in the year 1846 it erected a public monument to his memory.

CARRIES CANARY ON HER SHOULDER.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

One of the unique sights on Fourth avenue each day is a well dressed woman, who carries a canary on her shoulder, with nothing to prevent the bird from making its escape but love and affection. From time to time the woman will stop before a soda fountain, and while she is refreshing herself she spreads a handkerchief on the counter and places a small box of birdseed on the cloth. The bird "peeps," hops down from her shoulder and attacks the seed with great zest. He hops to her finger at call, kisses her at her invitation, and when she prepares to leave the bird flies contentedly to her shoulder and perches there in perfect content until she takes him home again. He shows no disposition to fly away and pays no heed to any one but his mistress. The woman has owned the bird about a year and the two formed their attachment for each other while the woman was confined to a local infirmary for a long period.

FALL IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Autumn With All Its Beauties Rivals the Days of Early June.

[Springfield Republican.]

Once more the glory of the year is accomplished. The harvest is ripe and garnered of all things, tame and wild —or if any field waits, it is but for a brief reprieve, for the frosts are due and they linger not long beyond the autumnal chill which forebodes them. While yet the clover blooms in the rowen, while yet the fringed gentian delights in the swale, while yet the witch hazel's wreath of pale fairy gold gleams at the edge of the woods, while the song sparrow hesitates and delays to leave the roadside thicket, while the hickory retains its prisoned fruit for the snatch of frost, and the asters, the goldenrods are still beautiful in their harmonies—in this mediary period comes the rare comfort of the whole succession of the seasons. October is the sole rival of June.

The glories of the coming and the going of the verdurous life of earth are equally wonderful, and they hold their charm from year to year, so that there is never a time when they are dulled by repetition, never are they staled in effect. It is as marvellous to see the first scarlet maple bough in September as if we had never seen one before; it is as marvellous to come upon the witch hazel fragrance, breathing it rods away from the bush, as if it were for the first time. Nay, it is more a matter of wonder that such slight matters as a bit of color, a waft of odor, shall linger and appertain to memory year by year, and so unify our present with our bygone years. These are of the links of our identity. What we have known, we shall know, and thus we go on from one sensate life to another.

What amazing grace there is in single memories, that become events in life! Small things, it is thought; but when one spies in a sequestered vale, over a swamp of azaleas and roses and blueberries (out of bloom—aye, out of fruit), the swift dash of a blue heron, there is a glory in the earth that was not there before, but that remains for years thereafter. It was a glimpse of holy life that revealed eternity. How many an incidental flight like this marks a richer beauty that weeks of practical life can afford! And also the lesser and more common appearances of the chipmunk, the red squirrel, the woodchuck or the hedgehog—the cry of the owl, the scream of the hawk over the forest, the flash of the bluejay in the near valley, the booming flight of the grouse from the alder thicket—do not all these revivify the sympathy of earth in a deep emotion which cannot be expressed? It is by moments of intense beauty that life is lived, as much as by the things we do in worldly ways.

The divine in life is thus caught and captured and made a part of the soul growth. For we must know that while we are necessarily transient and temporary, the life of God is constant, unceasing, increasing, and fulfilling. In the splendor of the autumn we have a more satisfying warrant of immortality than in the delicate and tentative elegances of spring. They are our promise, but now we have not only promise but assurance. Now we know that everything is preparing for a future; it is not death that is known in the glory of the trees and the wealth of tone-harmonies in the small shrubs and the ferns that blanch and bronze with brown and deep orange in the pastures. At the roots of the ferns, in the boughs of the trees, on every little bush and at the base of all the herbs of the pastures, there is the earnest of the next year's vitality. This it is that tells us how God lives in all that he has made, and which he bestows upon us in unending fertility.

The skies of autumn are the most glorious of the year. Their blue is more intense, their clouds are more thereal, the magnificent sweep of the great cumuli over the hills—all these have a peculiar nobility of their own. We can never see more glorious sunrises or sunsets than in this time of the year. All illusion—yes; but is not the best of life illusion? We cannot reduce life to the pragmatic philosophy—it is still the things that appear that are the influences of life. When in a midnight moment we hear overhead the whistling of migrating sparrows or robins, going south, and all talking at once, we hear them by faith, for we see no birds. This flight of the little birds is more impressive than the honk-honk of the wild geese, and more infinitely delicate. The fall of our New England is a season of profound enchantment.

OIL HEATERS $3.00, $4.00.

Gas Heaters $1.50, $2.00.

Small Coal Stoves $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

A large Galvanized Ash Can $1.00.

Coal Hods, Garbage Cans, Stove Pipes.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN,

Old City Hall Novelty Shop.

Tel. 665.

FOR SATURDAY,

OCTOBER 23, 1909.

Chocolate Fudge Caramels,
Chocolate Peppermints,
Chocolate Nougatines,
Chocolate Tiddlywinks,
Cocoanut Dips,
Mexican Kisses,
Cream Walnuts,
Cream Dates,
Molasses Chips,
Honey Comb Squares.
Chocolate Strings,
Butterscotch Squares and a variety of others at

20c a lb.

Don't forget your Coffee Cakes.

H. D. FRASCH,

170 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 987.

Notice to Water Takers.

ALL WATER TAKERS ARE REQUESTED TO PRACTICE ECONOMY IN THE USE OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT DRY WEATHER.

THE RESERVE SUPPLY IS LOW AND UNLESS CONSUMERS ARE CAREFUL A SERIOUS CONDITION WILL EXIST.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Election Warrant.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

NEWPORT, Sc.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
OF MIDDLETOWN,
October 25, A. D. 1909.

WHEREAS, the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next, A.D. 1909, is one of the days designated in the Constitution of this State for the annual election of General Officers and Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly of this State:

AND WHEREAS, the General Assembly, by its three several Acts, passed May 4, 1909, has approved of the three propositions of amendment to the Constitution of this State hereinafter enumerated, and provided that the same should be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, at meetings to be held on the second day of November, A. D. 1909;

AND WHEREAS the said General Assembly by its certain Resolution passed May 5, 1909, has directed that the proposition hereinafter recited, for the issue of State Bonds, should be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1909;

THEREFORE, the qualified electors of the Town of Middletown, are hereby notified and warned to assemble in Town Meeting at the Town Hall in in said Town, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next, A. D. 1909, it being the Second day of November next, A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock A. M., for the following-named purposes, to wit:

To give in their votes in the manner provided by law, for the election of one Senator and one Representative, to represent this Town, in the General Assembly of this State for the political year ensuing the first Tuesday of January next, A. D. 1910.

To give in their votes in the manner provided by law, for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and General Treasurer of this State, for the political year ensuing the first Tuesday of January next, A. D. 1910.

To give in their votes in the manner provided by law, for the approval or rejection of the following-named proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State, approved by the General Assembly thereof, to wit:

"ARTICLE XIII.

"SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall never exceed one hundred members, and shall be constituted on the basis of population, always allowing one representative for a fraction exceeding half the ratio; but each town and city shall always be entitled to at least one member; and no town or city shall have more than one-fourth of the whole number of members. The general assembly may, after any new census taken by the authority of the United States or this state, re-apportion the representation in conformity with the foregoing provisions. As soon as this amendment goes into effect, the general assembly shall divide each town and city into as many districts as it is entitled to representatives, and after each census or as occasion may require, the general assembly may so divide each town and city, and one representative shall be elected from each district by the qualified electors thereof. Such districts shall be as nearly equal in population and as compact in territory as possible.

"SEC. 2.—This amendment shall take, in the constitution of the state, the place of section 1 of article V, 'Of the house of representatives,' which said section and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled."

To give in their votes in the manner provided by law, for the approval or rejection of the following-named proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State, approved by the General Assembly thereof, to wit:

"ARTICLE XIV.

"SECTION 1. The lieutenant-governor shall preside in the senate and in grand committee. The presiding officer of the senate and grand committee shall have a right to vote in case of equal division, but not otherwise.

"SEC. 2. If, by reason of death, resignation, absence, or other cause, the lieutenant-governor is not present to preside in the senate, the senate shall elect one of their own members to preside during such absence or vacancy; and until such election is made by the senate the secretary of state shall preside. The presiding officer of the senate shall preside in grand committee and in joint assembly.

"SEC. 3. This amendment shall take, in the constitution of the state, the place of sections 2 and 3 of article VI, 'Of the senate,' which said sections and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled."

To give in their votes in the manner provided by law for the approval or rejection of the following-named proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State approved by the General Assembly thereof, to wit:

"ARTICLE XV.

"SECTION 1. Every bill, resolution, or vote (except such as relate to adjournment, the organization or conduct of either or both houses of the general assembly and resolutions proposing amendment to the constitution) which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly shall be presented to the governor. If he approve it he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become operative; but if he does not approve it he shall return it accompanied by his objections in writing, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter his objections in full upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members present and voting in that house shall vote to pass the measure, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by three-fifths of the members present and voting in that house, it shall become operative in the same manner as if the governor had approved it, but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for and against the measure shall be entered upon the journal of each house, respectively. If the measure shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become operative unless the general assembly by adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall become operative unless transmitted by the governor to the secretary of state, with his disapproval in writing, within ten days after such adjournment."

To give in their votes in the manner provided by law, for the approval or rejection of the following-named proposition, to wit:

"HARBOR IMPROVEMENT LOAN.

"Shall the general assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of state bonds not to exceed the amount of five hundred thousand dollars for the acquirement and improvement of shore property in Providence, Pawtucket, and East Providence, these bonds to be issued from time to time in such amounts and upon such terms as the general assembly may hereafter determine?"

To consider and vote upon the following-named question, to wit:

"Shall the town accept the secret ballot law for towns?"

To consider and vote upon the following-named question, to wit:

"Will this town grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors?"

And to consider, transact and do any and all such other prudential business which may legally come before said meeting, for the benefit of this Town of Middletown and the good people thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Town of Middletown on (L. S.) this twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1909.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Town Clerk.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Rain tonight, followed by clearing Sunday morning; colder; light easterly to northerly winds, increasing and becoming westerly Sunday.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Cloudy weather prevails this morning over the northern portion of the country, and generally clear in Southern sections. The disturbance which Friday was over Kansas has moved east to West Virginia, continuing of moderate energy. The storm will move east to the coast and pass off Sunday. The temperature is generally somewhat lower. In New England at 8 a. m. it ranged from 42 to 50. At New York it was 50, Washington 56, New Orleans 72, St. Louis 40, Chicago 44 and San Francisco 56.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

STORM WARNING.

The following special bulletin was received this morning from the Weather Bureau by the local displayman:

Northeast storm warnings 11 A. M. Storm over middle Ohio valley, moving east. Increasing east to north winds, becoming high tonight and shifting to northwest Sunday.

Smith.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	2 h
Temperature	48	53	52
Barometer	29.97	29.98	29.98
Wind	W	S	S W
Weather	Clear	Fair	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Sun rises	6 h 06 m
Sun sets	4 h 54 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	10 h 48 m
Day's decrease	4 h 22 m
High water	2 h 31 m; 2 h 48 m

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Sun rises	6 h 07 m
Sun sets	4 h 53 m
Moon sets	0 h 25 m
Length of day	10 h 46 m
Day's decrease	4 h 24 m
High water	3 h 29 m; 3 h 50 m

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Sun rises	6 h 08 m
Sun sets	4 h 51 m
Moon sets	1 h 42 m
Length of day	10 h 43 m
Day's decrease	4 h 27 m
High water	4 h 20 m; 4 h 42 m

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Sun rises	6 h 09 m
Sun sets	4 h 49 m
Moon sets	2 h 57 m
Length of day	10 h 40 m
Day's decrease	4 h 30 m
High water	5 h 07 m; 5 h 37 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, Oct. 28, 5 h 07 m, E.
Last Quarter, Nov. 4, 4 h 39 m, P. M.
New Moon, Nov. 12, 9 h 10 m.
First Quarter, Nov. 20, 0 h 30 m, P.M.

NEW TODAY.

[Only first insertions listed here.]

	Page
Public Laws	8
Lost—Poodle	9
Religious Notices	10
Business for Sale	9
Wanted—Salesman	9
Chinese Restaurant	6
Simon Hart—Books	10
Wanted—Tenement	9
Wanted—Housework	9
Wanted—Young Men	3
Wanted—Day's Work	9
Perry Davis's Painkiller	3
Opera House—The Thief	5
Opera House—Vaudeville	5
Wanted—Position to Assist	9
For Rent—Furnished Rooms	9
Walter Lowrie Club—Notice	10
Middletown—Election Warrant	4
Wanted—Position for Chauffeur	9
Boston Grocery—Cider Vinegar	3
University Extension—Lectures	6
W. E. Stanhope—Hudson Twenty	5
A. C. Titus Co.—Extension Tables	1
H. F. Rooney—Prices for Saturday	5
Kaulkman—Vermicide Hair Lotion	5
C. A. Easterbrooks—Round Mackerel	3

FOR SALE.
A SMALL FARM

With good buildings and about 12 acres of land near Third Beach in Middletown.

HERBERT L. DYER,

162 BELLEVUE AVENUE,
Branch office 64 Broadway.

Your fire insurance policy is next in importance to the deed of your property.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Assets $24,850,400
Surplus 13,682,824

It costs no more for a HOME policy.

HENRY BULL, Jr., Agent,
183 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

$3,000

For a new and up-to-date cottage on Chapel street. Seven rooms, bath and hot water heater. Good lot.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
REAL ESTATE, 183 THAMES ST.

Notice!

Canvass.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport will be session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

Wednesday, October 27,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For the purpose of canvassing the Ward Lists of Voters in Newport, for the Ward Meetings to be holden on Tuesday, the Second day of November, 1909.

Witness my hand,
F. N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

FLOWERS

For Weddings, Funerals, Etc

Please leave your orders at my store or telephone and I shall attend them at once. Prices very low.

H. J. Hass

196 THAMES STREET.

Furnished Houses and Cottages

To let by the year, fully furnished 1 at $1,000, 1 at $800, 1 at $750, 1 at $[illegible], 1 at $420, 1 at $300.

Also to let for the winter, 6 months, a few others, $700, $500, $400, $[illegible]. Also some furnished suites, one with heating supplied, $210 for winter; 1 at $300; 1 at $200.

A. O'D. Taylor, Real Estate Agent,
132 Bellevue Avenue Telephone 1[illegible]

DIED.

ALGER—In this city, 6th day, 22d inst., Elizabeth Bentley, widow of Nicholas B. Alger, in her 76th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 16 Walnut street, 2d day (Monday), 25th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

OGILVIE—In this city, 21st inst., William A. Ogilvie, aged 32 years. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Sunday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BROWNING—In Providence, 22d inst., Georgia Amelia, wife of Arthur E. Browning.

MATHEWS—In Providence, 22d inst., L. Victoria, wife of Joseph G. Mathews of Exeter, R. I.

VALLETTE—In Providence, 21st inst., Sarah, wife of Leander N. Vallette.

HUNT—In East Providence, 22d inst., Anna M., wife of Dr. Simeon Hunt.

MILLER—In Providence, 22d inst., Gustave Miller, in his 66th year.

JOHNSON—In Rumford, 22d inst., Kjerstiy, wife of Johannes Johnson, in her 73d year.

MONROE—In Cranston, 22d inst., Sarah Jane, wife of Samuel T. Monroe, in her 74th year.

SNELL—In North Scituate, 22d inst., Thomas Snell, in his 92d year.

ORMROD—In Fall River, 21st inst., Robert Ormrod.

DOUGLASS—In Fall River, 21st inst., Martha W., widow of Robert Douglas.

SCHOFIELD—In Fall River 21st inst., Nannie Schofield, in her 74th year.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, Undertaking.
16 Franklin Street.
FREDK E. LANGLEY, Mgr.
Telephone 879-1118.

SAMUEL W. MARSH,
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer,
101 Thames Street.
Night calls answered from residence, 15 Cranston Ave. Office Tel. 923; Res. 16[illegible].

SEVERAL DESIRABLE
FURNISHED COTTAGES
FOR RENT

For winter season, at reduced rentals.

C. H. Wrightington,
30 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

POLL TAX NOTICE.

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a poll tax of $1.00, and are hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same between October 15 and November 15, 1909. The office is open daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m. and on Saturday evenings between October 15 and November 15 from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 000, Sec. 1, of 1600, and Chap. 47, Sec. 6, of 1800, provide as follows: If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for thirty days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such persons with twenty-five cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax together with the cost of making such demand, within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall, unless said tax has been remitted as is hereinbefore provided, levy upon the body of such person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the state has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

EDWARD W. HIGBEE,
Collector of Taxes
Room 10, City Hall.

NEWPORT, R. I., October 5, 1909.

Notice to Voters.

Every citizen of Newport entitled to vote at the coming Election on November 2nd, should be sure that his name is on the Ward List of the ward wherein he resides.

The second lists, as corrected by the Board of Canvassers, are now posted in three different places in each ward and all the ward lists are posted on the illuminated board on Washington Square.

All persons who may be entitled to vote and whose names are not on the lists, and all persons who have changed their addresses since the last Election, should notify the City Clerk at once. Per order of the Board of Canvassers.

F. N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

GERMAN CHEESE CAKE 15c.

Apple Cake 10c

LIBBY

9 BROADWAY.

Champion's Line.

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES, SAIL AND ROW BOATS TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

Kinsley's Wharf, foot of Pelham St.

VICTIMS OF THE TYPHOON.

Many Bodies Seen Lashed to Spars or on Water-Logged Boats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Japanese liner Nippon Maru, which arrived late yesterday, reported that before leaving Hong Kong British steamer Kwuyung arrived there and told of having passed many human bodies at the entrance to Haitan straits. The bodies were those of victims of a terrific typhoon. Many of the bodies were lashed to spars and were in an advanced stage of decomposition. On one water-logged sampan 30 bodies were counted.

WET TOWN CONTINUES DRY.

Prohibitionists Take Saloon Permits to Limit Law Allows.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 23.—A novel way to enforce prohibition, made possible under the state liquor law limiting the number of saloons in each precinct to one for every 500 inhabitants, has been found at Fairfield. This dry town went wet a few weeks ago and applications for permits were filed promptly with the comptroller for the maximum number of saloons allowed. The comptroller approved the applications. Subsequently there were more applications, all of which were without the limit of the law. The disappointed applicants replied that no saloons had been opened, and the applications were taken out by Prohibitionists, who resorted to that method to continue the town dry.

HALF AMERICANS' WORK DONE.

Panama Excavation End of September 81,172,058 Cubic Yards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Half the excavation which the American engineers estimated would be necessary when they undertook the completion of the Panama canal after the purchase of the French interests is completed, according to calculations made by the Americans to the end of September was 87,172,058 cubic yards—322,479 yards short of the one-half estimated to complete the work. Based on the record of the operation of the steam shovels and dredges, the half-way mark was reached early in October. The French took 81,548,000 cubic yards of dirt from the ditch before the Americans secured control.

FIRE FOCUSED ON GAYNOR.

New York Election Expected to Be Closest Ever Decided.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Although the managers of all three mayoralty candidates assert that success is assured, the municipal campaign enters its final stage indicating one of the closest contests ever decided on election day. Although the claims advanced in behalf of William R. Hearst and Otto T. Bannard are less sanguine than those of Tammany Hall, both their camps have concentrated fire on the Tammany candidate, Judge Gaynor. The former Brooklyn jurist, in addition to being attacked last night by William H. Ivins, representing the Civic Alliance section, and by Job E. Hedges, speaking for the Republicans, had his judicial career bitterly assailed by Hector M. Hitchings, a well known lawyer, who gained prominence at the time of the overthrow of John Y. McKane as political boss of what was then the town of Gravesend.

The sailing for New York today of Richard Croker, long the ruler of Tammany, was not taken generally as having any particular bearing on the local situation. Mr. Croker is due to arrive next Thursday, but is not expected to take any part in the campaign.

MEET NEXT AT LITTLE ROCK.

Mrs. McSherry Daughters of Confederacy President-General.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—With the selection of Little Rock, Ark., as the convention city in 1910, and the election of the general officers for the year, the sixteenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy adjourned sine die last night. Mrs. Virginia McSherry of West Virginia was elected president-general of the order.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST SEAT.

Reichstag Election Turn-Over Due to Tax Dissatisfaction.

COBURG, Germany, Oct. 23.—The Socialists won another seat in the Reichstag at yesterday's election in this city, which had been regarded as a stronghold of the National Liberals. Zeitsch, the Socialist candidate, received 7,060 votes against 6,646 for Quarck, the National Liberals' nominee. The turn-over is attributed to dissatisfaction over the new taxes.

INCORRECT SITTING.

Girls who wish to cultivate a graceful figure must not only hold their shoulders well back, but must also sit properly. The easy way of sitting in a chair often detracts from natural trimness and smartness and a cramped position often brings on a "dumpy" effect.

A woman should sit in a chair until the back prevents the figure from advancing another inch, as this precludes putting the weight about three or four inches from the tip of the spine, a common habit among the careless. When the lower part of the spine has been pushed back so that it makes a proper point of balance it must be prevented from bowing in the back on a line with the stomach. At the same time the chest must be raised, for this helps to keep the line of the spine as it should be.

A girl who sits at work all day may do something toward keeping her figure neat by trying at frequent intervals to make her elbows touch each other behind her back. At first she will not succeed, but the effect will be to raise her chest and straighten her spine.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Senator Wetmore is in New York.

—Mrs. Augustus Jay sailed for Europe today.

—Miss Josephine Reitz is visiting in Cambridge, Mass.

—Captain W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., is in New York.

—Miss Ward of New York is visiting at "Linden Gate."

—Mr. E. L. Winthrop has closed his cottage on Bellevue avenue.

—Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin has gone to New York for the winter.

—A new wood and coal shed is being built at the life saving station.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dettham have been in New York for a visit.

—Mr. Lorillard Spencer is able to walk about his house on crutches.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton have gone to New York for a week.

—A spare shaft arrived Friday at the repair shops for steamer Commonwealth. The other boats have spare shafts at the yard, but the Commonwealth, being the latest, did not have one until now.

—Dr. M. D. Slattery of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Slattery.

—Mrs. W. La Verne Northup of Lynn, Mass., is visiting relatives in Newport.

—Lieutenant W. W. Hicks, U. S. A., and wife have arrived from their wedding trip.

—Mr. Harold F. Johansson and Miss Ida C. Johansson have gone for a visit in Boston.

—Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, guest of Mrs. Dyer, has returned to her home in Baltimore.

—Mr. R. L. Beeckman has leased his house on Fifth avenue, New York, for a term of years.

—Mrs. Augustus Jay sailed for Europe today on steamship St. Louis, from New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Proud have returned from Greenwich, Conn., and other places.

—The Duke of New Castle, a visitor here last summer, was among the departures for Europe today.

—Shipyard launch Josephine went to Warren today, with flag-staffs made here for patriotic Warren folks.

—Ferryboat Beavertail was towed to the shipyard Friday afternoon by tug Saillelor, for an overhauling.

—Mrs. Edward G. Brown and Miss Bessie Brown have gone to Sharon, Mass., for the benefit of Miss Brown's health.

—Mrs. Joseph M. Bokee, who has been visiting her daughter, Miss Margaret Bokee, has gone to her New York home.

—Mr. Nicholas E. Dwyer, one of the landlords of the Perry House is confined to his house on Dresser street by a severe cold.

—Steam yacht Thetis arrived Friday from Providence for codfishing, before leaving for the south, which she is expected to do next week.

—Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore and her daughter, Miss Margaret Moore, of Mobile, are visiting Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, daughter of Mrs. Moore, at the Torpedo Station.

—Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U. S. N., (retired), has been elected a companion of the California Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

—Submarines Plunger, Tarantula and Viper left the Brooklyn navy yard Friday, bound for Charleston, S. C. They have been at the navy yard for overhauling since they took part in the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration.

—The twentieth-century bazaar of the Epworth League of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church was continued Friday evening. There was a good attendance and socially and financially the affairs was a success.

—Electrician Sergeant (first class) Walter Hart, recently promoted from electrician sergeant (second class), has been ordered to report to Colonel Walter Howe, commanding the artillery district of Narragansett Bay, for duty at Fort Adams.

—Miss Helen Winward of Fall River and Miss Jessie McInnes of Worcester are visiting Mrs. Peter King on Powel avenue, and will be guests of Miss Eliza King, who is to give a house party over Sunday at the Miskiana Camp, Kingston.

—"Paddy" Martin has so far recovered from his broken leg, sustained July 10, that this week he has been able to dispense with the crutches and now in the daytime can hobble about with a cane. He is doing well and soon hopes to walk without a cane.

—The Atlanta horse show, the most successful in the history of the Association, came to a close Friday night. Again Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was to the fore in the prize winning, making a record with his "Oakland Farm" entries, winning in every event in which he contested and every entry taking a prize.

—Captain and Mrs. Harry Martland have returned from a "pleasure" trip up the bay. Captain Martland reports that if Dr. Cook had been on the trip he would have needed his ulster. However, they returned without being frostbitten, and the Victor has been stripped to haul out at the shipyard for the winter.

—Miss Gladys Goodrich, daughter of Rear Admiral Goodrich, U. S. N., (retired), will be married next Monday to Lieutenant Charles Belknap, Jr., U. S. N., in Christ Memorial Church, Pomfret, Conn. The ceremony will be followed by a reception and breakfast at "Gladwyn," the country home of the bride's father, at Pomfret.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are due to arrive in New York Sunday from Europe, with the body of their son, who died a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, who have been abroad since last spring, will on landing go to the St. Regis, where they will remain while in New York. The child will probably be buried at New Rochelle.

—Those on board collier Nero are anxiously awaiting news from New Bedford in regard to the Yankee. It is known that the air was put on the Yankee early this week and it was expected that she would be afloat before this, but no news has come. As soon as two compressors can be spared from the Yankee they will be put on the Nero and the latter will be started for New York, to receive repairs at the navy yard.

—Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry will entertain a large house party next Saturday at "Bleak House," over November 2, when they will give a dinner of 24 covers in celebration of Mr. Perry's birthday. The party will include Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne and Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Chadbourne, Jr., of New York; Colonel and Mrs. Samuel M. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Barton of Worcester, Mrs. Gertrude Child Barrows, Messrs. W. D. Schofield of Worcester and Duer Irving of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Perry will return to Providence early next month.

THE REAL TEST

Of Herpicide Is In Giving It a Thorough Trial.

There is only one test by which to judge of the efficiency of any article and that is by its ability to do that which it is intended to do. Many hair vigors may look nice and smell nice, but the point is—do they eradicate Dandruff and stop falling hair?

No, they do not, but Herpicide does, because it goes to the root of the evil and kills the germ that attacks the papilla from whence the hair gets its life.

Letters from prominent people everywhere are daily proving that Newbro's Herpicide stands the "test of use."

It is a delightful dressing, clear, pure and free from oil or grease.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

JOHN M. CALLAHAN, Special Agent.

Alfred H. Cornell,
PAPER HANGER
—AND—
DECORATOR.
40 South Baptist Street.
Phone 1805.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN CHAIR.

Over One Hundred and Fifty at High School Meeting in Salem.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 23.—About 155 delegates from the high schools of New England were present today when the New England High School Commercial Teachers' Association opened its seventh annual convention at the state normal school, this city. President Townsend T. Wilson of Malden presided, and various topics of special interest to the delegates were discussed in addition to the transaction of routine business.

STAMHOOFD AMONG SPEAKERS.

New Hampshire Teachers Conclude Annual Meeting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23.—The New Hampshire State Teachers' Association concluded its annual meeting in this city today, with two sectional meetings in the forenoon. The business remaining to be finished included the election of officers and the appointment of a place for the next meeting. One of the speakers today was Edward Stamhoofd, Prussian exchange teacher at St. Paul's School, this city. Among the others who made addresses were Professor H. E. Burton of Dartmouth College and Julius E. Warren, agent of the Massachusetts board of education, Worcester, Mass.

HENEY WINS BY 65 VOTES.

San Francisco Recount for District Attorney Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The recount of votes cast in the recent direct primary election for district attorney on the Democratic ticket was concluded yesterday, and Francis J. Heney was declared the party's candidate by 65 votes over Charles Fickert, Republican and Union Labor nominee for the same office.

A BONFIRE, NOT A VOLCANO.

California Watchman Set Fire to Trash on Geyser Sulphur Bank.

ELCENTRO, Cal., Oct. 23.—The volcano at Colcano lake, lower California, was exploded figuratively last night, when it was learned that a watchman, to break the monotony, set fire to some trash on a bank of sulphur deposited by an old geyser. The sulphur burned fiercely and sent up clouds of fumes. This bonfire was the volcano.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT.

Powers Have Not Addressed Note to Russia Regarding Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—It is denied today that there is any truth in a rumor last night to the effect that the powers had addressed a joint note to Russia concerning affairs in Manchuria.

BOSTON STORE.

Butterick Fashions
"Winter 1909-10."
Price 25c.
Including any Butterick Pattern free.

The New Winter Styles.

Customers who have used our Quarterly Fashion Book will be glad to know that

BUTTERICK FASHIONS,
WINTER ISSUE,
Is now ready with a Butterick Pattern Certificate FREE with every copy.

Call and look over the Winter Book at our Pattern Department.

READY TODAY.
Butterick Patterns
10c and 15c
NONE HIGHER.

The King-McLeod Co.

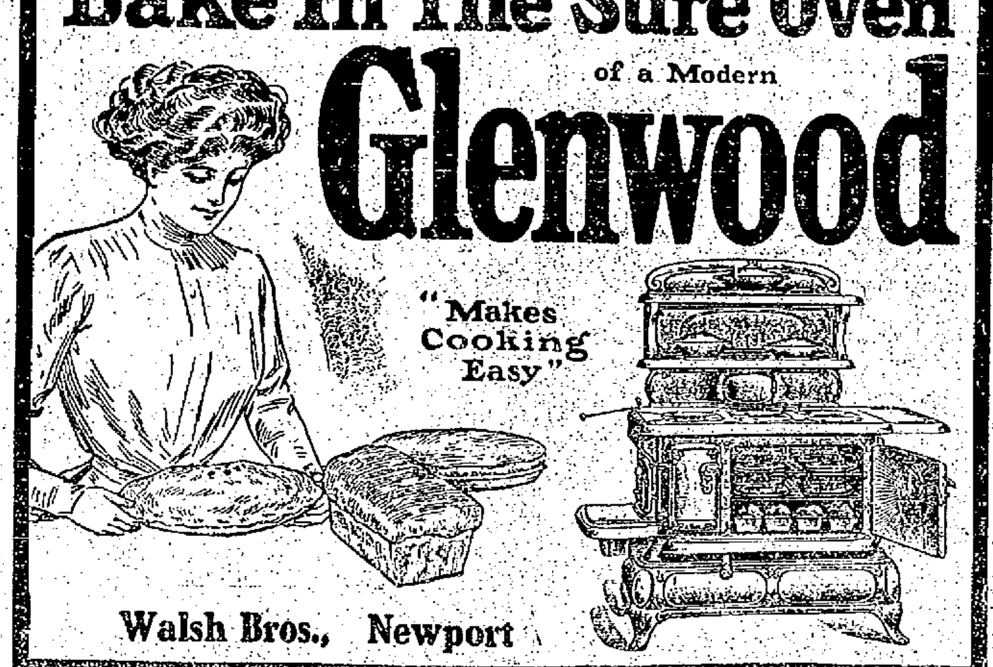
"Good Style" Millinery.

Good style means extreme care in selection of models and trimmings, and we ask your judgment on our exhibit, feeling quite certain that you will not only be surprised but extremely pleased, for such an extensive and comprehensive showing of fine hats is extremely rare outside of a few of the largest cities.

We have and make hats at all prices.

Mr. & Mrs. N. T. Hodson,
Boston Store 2d Floor.

Bake In The Sure Oven
of a Modern
Glenwood



Walsh Bros., Newport

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Oriental CHINESE RESTAURANT.
BUN FAR LOW CO.,
3 LONG WHARF.
NOW OPEN.
BANQUETS GIVEN.
A full line of Chinese Handkerchiefs and Chinaware.

THE NEW WILBOR,
131 Church St.
Two doors from Bellevue Ave.
SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS.
With or without meals.

McGOWAN'S RESTAURANT
(Washington Square).
Business Men's Lunch.
Open after Theatre.
Shell Fish and Planked Steaks a specialty.
Salads and oysters put up to take home.
Catering in all its branches.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

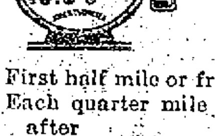
THE
DeBeville Restaurant,
29 Touro Street.
WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST FOOD.
Special rates for table board.
Our Quick Lunch room now open.
Shell-fish a specialty.
Phone 1738.

PERRY HOUSE.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Dwyer & Purcell, Proprietors.
Tel. 616.

UNITED STATES HOTEL
WULF PETERSEN, PROP.
Steam Heat. American Plan.
Special Rates for the Summer.
Comfortable Rooms—With or Without Meals.
256 THAMES STREET.

Handy Shur-On Eye-glasses
We carry everything optical including the best eyeglass—
The SHUR-ON
L. N. VAUGHAN
Manufacturing Optician,
134 BROADWAY.

Newport Taxicab Company,
NEWPORT, R. I.
359-367 Thames Street.
Telephone 150.



TARIFF
NO. 1.
7A.M.to12P.M.

First half mile or fraction 30c.
Each quarter mile thereafter 10c.
Each six minutes waiting 10c.

Call or send for complete Tariff and information sheet.

Hudson River
Blue Crushed Stone
For paths and driveways.
J. K. SULLIVAN.

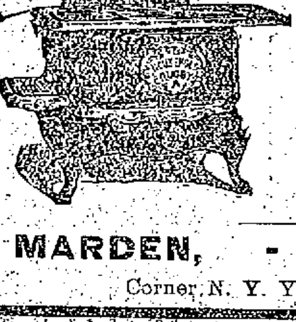
BRASS! BRASS! BRASS!

Large supplies of designed pieces. Awls, fringe and all material for piercing brass. This is the leading fad of the season. Outfits $2.50 and $1.50.

Pyrography is still raging. Wood always on hand.

Largest supply ever shown in Newport will arrive Oct. 1.

GEO. H. CHASE. - 33-35 Broadway. Phone 64



RECORD OF
Household Ranges
In Newport.
"Fifteen years without a defective casting or a balky range."
OUR GUARANTEE:
"A new range in twenty-four hours for one that has proved unsatisfactory or other than represented in any way."
HOUSEHOLDS LEAD.
MARDEN, - 281 Thames Street.
Corner N. Y. Yacht Club Wharf.

CLOTHING

AUTUMN
SUITINGS
AND
OVERCOATINGS.
OTTO,
MEN'S
TAILOR,
244 Thames St.

LIVERIES.
House, Coach and Stable Liveries made to order on SHORT NOTICE. Also
Ladies' Riding Habits and Gowns.
Neil McLennan,
TAILOR.
200 THAMES STREET.

WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.
My new flowering bulbs have arrived, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Freesea, Easter Lilies, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Snow Drops; and they are nice ones. Please look over my stock and prices before purchasing.
Galvanized Ash Cans from $1.90 up. Galvanized Swill Cans from 90c. up; Galvanized Tubs from 60c. up; Galvanized Pails from 20c. up; Galvanized Coal Hods from 25c. up; Ash Sieves from 15c. up.
Nice Palms 65c. each. Ferns 75c each, Rubber plants 75c. each.
Preserve Jars all kinds and sizes. Rubbers for all jars. Jelly Tumblers 30c. per dozen.
H. L. DEBLOIS, 80 Broadway.
Telephone 983.

For Sale
At a Bargain
1 Safe, 5 ft. high and 3 ft. wide; 1 Safe, 2 ft. high and 18 in. wide.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
68-70 Spring Street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square.

On and after October 6, Steamer Conanicut Will run the following schedule:

Leave Jamestown—6:05, 7:00, 8:15, 9:15, 10:20, 11:20 A. M.; 1:15, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:35, 7:20, 8:50, 9:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:00 M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 P. M.

SUNDAYS

Leave Jamestown—7:00, 8:15, 9:15, 11:20 A. M.; 3:20, 5:20 P. M.

Leave Newport—7:20, 8:50, 9:40 A. M.; 12:00 M., 3:45, 5:45 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.
I. H. CLARKE, Gen. Man'g.
Telephone 3-2 Jamestown. 599 Newport.

The Newport, Jamestown and Saunderstown Ferry

From Lopez Wharf (First Wharf North of Government Landing.)

On and after October 3d.

Subject to change without notice.

Leave Newport for Jamestown—6:40a c, 8:00, 9:05, 9:50c, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:00c, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00c, 5:05, 7:00a, 11:00b P. M.

Leave Jamestown for Newport—6:10a, 7:30, 8:40, 9:20, 10:40, 11:35 a. m., 12:35, 1:20, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40c, p. m.

Leave Jamestown for Saunderstown—7:15a, 9:35, 10:25c, 11:35 a. m., 1:25c, 3:35, 4:25c, 5:35, 7:30a p. m.

Leave Saunderstown for Jamestown—7:00a, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:[illegible] a. m.; 2:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:00 P. M.

a Omitted Sundays.
b Saturdays only.
c Through trips to Saunderstown allowing autos 35 minutes to get to New York trains at Wickford Junction and 45 minutes at Kingston.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER AND NEWPORT STEAMBOAT CO.
Steamer leaves for
PROVIDENCE

Week days at 6:30 A. M. Return leave Providence 4 P. M.

Stop at Prudence Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Conanicut Monday only.

H. E. WINDSOR Supt.

BLOCK ISLAND & PROVIDENCE

POPULAR STEAMER
NEW SHOREHAM.

Leave Long wharf, Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 1:15 P. M., due Block Island 3:30 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 8:00 A. M. due Newport 10:00 A. M., Providence 13:30 P. M.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport.
The New England Navigation Company

STORAGE
PALMS & BAY TREES
STORED FOR WINTER.
Having acquired the green houses of the Hodgson estate, making a total of 70,000 ft., I am in a position to store any amount.
OSCAR SCHULTZ,
18 BROADWAY. Tel. 1115.
Greenhouse 910 or 972.

TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY.

You Would Enjoy a Week-End Trip in the Berkshire Hills.

Country life in the Berkshires puts vim and vigor into a man. You are 1,000 feet or more above the sea. You breathe a dry, bracing atmosphere that makes the blood dance like wine in your veins.

Plenty of good places to stay. The accommodations that are offered you at Berkshire Hills farmhouses and boarding cottages are ever so much better than the average, and you are charged surprisingly little for such excellent fare. If you want more luxurious accommodations there are magnificent hotels at Pittsfield, Lenox, Great Barrington, Lee, Stockbridge and Sheffield that offer you every convenience that can possibly minister to your pleasure and comfort.

Send for illustrated book, "In the Berkshire Hills," It's free. Write A. B. Smith, G. P. A., Room 196, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, THE SOUTH and WEST.

Palatial Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla in commission. Orchestra and Wireless Telegraphy on each.

FROM NEWPORT—Leave Week days and Sundays at 9:15 P. M.; due New York 7:00 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK—Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Due at Newport 2:30 A. M. Leave Newport 3:15 A. M. Due Fall River 5:07 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street. J. B. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

The New England Navigation Co.
C. C. GARDNER, Agt., Newport, R. I.
F. C. COLEY, A. G. P. A., New York.

SHORT LINE —TO— PROVIDENCE

VIA

Newport & Providence Railway.

Cars leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence—7:00 A. M., to Bristol Ferry only—7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. 5:50, 7:50 P. M. to Union street. 8:50 P. M. to Bristol Ferry, 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.

Cars leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport via Bristol Branch, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15.

9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport. Theatre Trip leave Union Street 11:30. One Mile Corner, 7:55; arrive at Theatre 8:05 P. M.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50 P. M., 8:50 P. M. to Bristol Ferry, 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.

Leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport—9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M. 9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport.

Training Station cars leave Washington Square—7:00 A. M., then 7:30 hourly until 10:30 P. M.

G. M. TOWLE, Supt.

OLD COLONY ST. RAILWAY CO.

Newport & Fall River Time Table,

Leave City Hall, Newport, for Fall River via Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, 6:10 A. M.; then ten and fifty minutes past the even hour and ten past the odd hour until 10:10 P. M., then 11:15 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50 A. M. Then same as week days.

Return, Leave City Hall, Fall River, for Newport via Tiverton, Portsmouth and Middletown, 5:10 A. M., then ten and fifty minutes past the odd hour and half past the even hour until 10:30 P. M., then 11:15 P. M.

Sundays, 6:30 A. M. Then same as week days.

Leave City Hall, Fall River, (for Stone Bridge only), 4:50 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

Return, Leave Stone Bridge for Fall River 5:25 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Do not run Sundays.

NEWPORT CITY CARS.

Leave One Mile Corner for Morton Park, 6:00 A. M., and every fifteen minutes until and including 11:15 P. M. Sundays 6:30 A. M., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Morton Park 6:11 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:22 P. M. Sundays, 6:52 A. M., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach 6:45 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 A. M., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Beach 7:00 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:45 A. M., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street Waiting Room for Beach 6:15 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 10:45 P. M. Sundays, same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Mile Corner, 6:30 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park 6:15 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:45 A. M., then same as week days.

G. F. SEIBEL, Supt.
O. T. BISBEE, Div. Supt.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"WICKFORD ROUTE,"

In Effect July 1 1909.

Subject to change without notice.

LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newport,	*9 50	*1 05	4 00	7
Prov., arr.	11 50	2 50	5 53	
Boston, arr.	1 20	4 00	7 00	11
New York.	4 00	7 00	11 10	
Arrive	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
LEAVE	Night	A.M.	P.M.	
New York	*a12 00		4 10	
Boston		10 00	1 00	
Prov.		11 10	2 10	
Newport arr.	7 30	1 00	4 50	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

b Federal Exp. to New London and beyond.

* Daily except Sunday.

a Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem river) leaving Washington at 6:15 P. M., Baltimore 6:25 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:55 P. M. Due at Wickford Junction 6:16 A. M. Newport 7:30 A. M.

For tickets and drawing chairs etc. apply on Steamer General, also at office Commercial wharf.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill-Top Cottages
NEWPORT, R. I.

WHY IT'S 6-5-4
It's applied like paint on Gas Stoves and Pipe. Shines itself. Won't wash off. Eats up Rust. Makes old Screen New. Produces Ebon Finish on Iron and Wood.
If your dealer hasn't it see Geo. Weaver Co., S. W. Coggeshall or J. S. Marden.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Railroad's Plan for the East Side Tunnel In Providence

Controversy Between Musicians' and Central Union Settled—The Japanese in Providence.

The plan for an East Side approach practically agreed upon between President Mellen of the New Haven road and the city committee appointed to confer with him on the subject calls for a tunnel to be built with the city's money and turned over by the city after a term of years to the absolute ownership of the railroad. The plan is as follows: The building of a tunnel with an entrance at North Main street, the city of Providence to pay for the building of the tunnel and to retain ownership temporarily, the railroad to pay back to the city the cost of construction in several annual installments, and the tunnel to revert absolutely to the New Haven road with the final payment.

The long standing controversy between the Providence Central Federated Union and the Musicians' Union has been settled. The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Washington Friday, directed Secretary Frank Morrison to instruct the Providence Central Federated Union to re-instate the Musicians' Union into membership in the central body. The action of the highest authority in the labor world in the United States was taken after Secretary Lawrence A. Grace had declared that at the time the Central Federated Union placed Bullock's theatre on the unfair list the members did not know that the Musicians had already entered into a contract with Mr. Bullock. The settlement of the controversy is a victory for the Musicians' Union. Besides re-instating the Musicians, the Central Federated Union, according to precedents and the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, will be obliged to re-instate Business Agent Thomas F. Gamble of the Musicians as president of the central body, a position which he occupied when his organization was suspended from membership.

"If Squantum means a good time, then Providence is synonymous for the best time ever," declared the Baron Shibusawa, chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan, Friday evening. The baron's explanation followed the informal dinner tendered the party at the Squantum Club. The dinner was the climax of an afternoon of sight-seeing in Providence and was of the genuine Rhode Island style. The time accorded the party to "do" Providence was short, but by a division of the commissioners under the guidance of representative merchants and manufacturers as exhaustive an inspection as possible of manufacturing plants, educational and public institutions and state and municipal buildings was made. In automobiles the several groups were carried from one point to another about the city, so that there were few places of importance that did not receive a visitation from some member of the distinguished party.

The plan to move the Central Baptist Church of Providence to the East Side has been abandoned, it having been decided that the present location on Weybosset street, near Burrill street, will best serve the present membership. The decision was reached at a meeting of the church society held for the purpose of receiving reports from the committee on the removal and a special committee on re-location. On the report of the re-location committee recommending the rescinding of the previous vote relative to the sale of the present property, the church society voted for the rescinding, 67 to 18. Early in the year the question of the advisability of removing from the location on Weybosset street was brought before the church members. May 13 a vote was passed by the church society that there should be a removal from the down-town business district to the East Side residential district, no specified location, however, being decided upon. A special committee on re-location was appointed, and after due consideration this committee arrived at the decision that there was no other location which would so well serve the membership of approximately 600 included in the church as the present Wybosset Street site. The committee further held that until such a location as would be needed could be found, it would be inadvisable for the church society to move.

The supreme court heard the petition of Herbert D. Kenyon of Pawtucket Friday against the board of canvassers of that city for a writ of mandamus to compel the respondents to re-instate his name on the list of property voters, and the petition was granted and a decree entered, ordering the name placed on the list. Richard M. Browning, clerk of the board of canvassers, testified that Mr. Kenyon's name was dropped because information came to the meeting of the board that he had removed to South Attleboro. This action was taken because of the personal knowledge of some of the members and also from information given by the police. The petitioner said he had been a property voter in Pawtucket for 14 years prior to June 24, when his name was dropped. He owned a house and there was no incumbrance on the real estate. He had removed temporarily to South Attleboro owing to the state of his wife's health, but had left furniture in his Pawtucket house with the intention of returning to live there. City Solicitor Blodgett admitted that if the facts had been presented to the board of canvassers as he now stated them he would have advised the board to leave the name on the voting list.

A decree has been entered by the United States court at Norfolk, Va., for the Southern district of Virginia, ordering that the receivership property of the Norfolk & Southern Railway be sold in accordance with the plan adopted by a committee appointed to arrange for the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. In explanation of the decree, President Rathbone Gardner of the Union Trust Company, who is a member of the committee, said: "The decree has been entered and the sale will take place within the next six weeks, and before the first of the year there is no reason why the new organization should not be completed and ready to assume full direction of the affairs of the road. The outlook is very promising, the reports showing a large increase in earnings over a year ago. The bonds have all been placed, and there is every reason to believe that the future will meet the most sanguine expectations. Everything in connection with the property is now moving gradually but steadily, forward. The low trestle bridge, nine miles in length at Albemarle, should be completed by the first of the year, and this will mean a considerable to the future of the road. In fact, in every way the outlook is most promising." The success of the Norfolk & Southern Railway is of much interest and importance to the Union Trust Company of Providence, which is one of the largest single underwriters of the road, bonds of about $2,000,000 being held by this company. These bonds, however, under the re-organization plan of the local bank have ben carried at a valuation of half that amount.

Twelve new memorial windows in the audience room of the Roger Williams Free Baptist Church, Providence, will be dedicated Sunday morning. The services of the day, which will constitute an event notable in the history of the church, will be continued in the evening. The windows will be commemorative of persons, some dead and others living, who as pastors, officers or members have been identified with the church in the past or present. In all 15 new windows of practically similar design, of cathedral glass, have been put in position. Three of the windows are in the tower. The 12 in the main audience room are all memorial and represent the gifts of different individuals. The services will, it is expected, bring back to the church for the day many former members, and for relatives and friends of those to whose memory the windows are dedicated the day will possess an especially sacred significance. Among those who will participate in the services will be Rev. A. T. Salley, D. D., of the Cummings Church, Lewiston, Maine, and Rev. John Malbeson of Lynn, the oldest two living ex-pastors, and Professor Alfred Williams Anthony, D. D., of Cobb Divinity School, Bates College, Lewiston, Me. The movement to place new windows in the church was started early in the summer and quickly brought offers of donations of memorials until the entire number of windows to be put in was pledged.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton of Boston will preach at the dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mapleville Sunday, with services morning, afternoon and evening. The church is a notable addition to the houses of worship already in use in the hustling Burrillville mill village. It has the distinction of being the first made of cement blocks begun in the state, although not the first of this description to be completed. It has been built carefully and slowly from its broad cement foundations to its Gothic tower-top. The church is erected on a highland adjacent to the parsonage, this land, together with $1,000, having been donated by Joseph E. Fletcher of Providence and Bristol, principal owner of the village's mill property. Mr. Fletcher's generosity is also reflected in the handsome stained glass windows and comfortable oaken pews. The church tower is surmounted by a Gothic vane, and contains a 1,000-pound bell, given by John Legg of Worcester, and also a bronze tablet in memory of his parents, James and Betsey Legg, for many years identified with the intersts of the village. Andrew Carnegie gave $500 towards the purchase of the $1,400 pipe organ. District Superintendent, J. H. Newland will have charge of the dedicatory services.

Rev. Taplin J. Winslud, formerly pastor of the Park Street Free Baptist Church in Providence, has accepted the call to the First Baptist Church in Doven, N. J., the announcement of which was made a few days ago. He refused a week or more ago a call to a church in Worcester, Mass. Mr. Winslade will go at once to New Jersey and will commence his duties at his new parish by November 1. He is in Boston at present. The new church will offer him an opportunity for which he has been waiting since severing his connection with the Providence church.

PROPOSED INTER-BAY MATCH.

Catboats of Massachusetts and Narragansett Clubs May Have Races in 1910.

During the past season there has developed a great interest in the catboat classes throughout the country, one of the features being the inter-bay match between the craft of Narragansett and Barnegat bays. The enthusiasm has reached Massachusetts, and Friday evening at the annual meeting of the Cape Catboat Association at Quincy a letter was read from the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association asking the Cape Catboat Association to send delegates to a convention to be held at Providence in the near future. It is the object of the convention to bring together the catboats of Narragansett bay, Buzzard's bay, Great South bay and Massachusetts bay, in a big interbay match to be held during the season of 1910.

About 20 members of the Cape Catboat Association who were present, received the proposition with favor, and Commodore H. W. Robbins of the Quincy Yacht Club and Rear Commodore F. F. Crane of the same club, who is also president of the Cape Catboat Association were chosen as delegates to attend the convention. It was decided that, as the competing boats in the proposed match have to sail without jibs, the rule adopted by the association barring the use of jibs be continued for the next season.

NEW DOLL FACES.

[New York Tribune.]

A doll that every child will want to have—every up-to-date child, at least—is the "lucky Esquimau doll." A quaint plaything it is, with true Esquimau features, and a little suit of cloth and fur. The best ones cost $3 or $4, but tiny ones, not so well made are to be had as low as 39 cents. To go with these mimic Esquimaus are sledges drawn by shaggy dogs, travelling kits, hampers, thermometers and various other things a doll living within the Arctic Circle would be likely to need.

Fashions in dolldom change, like fashions in everything else. Just now little peasant dolls are the thing. All the toyshops are showing them. The finest of these costume dolls, as they are called, come from Munich, and their costumes are wonderfully accurate. There are flaxen-haired German dolls, Swedish dolls, and dolls dressed like the peasants of the Swiss Tyrol, in velvet suit, Alpine hat and long feather. There are matronly peasant dolls in full skirts of green silk, black bodices and sheer blouses. There are Dutch dolls with their quaint caps and wooden shoes. In fact, not a distinctive type is forgotten in these collections of peasant dolls.

Their faces are good, too. Dolls certainly do seem to be growing better looking every year. The faces of these peasant dolls, painted evidently by artists, are exceedingly natural. Their hair, too, is real, and best of all, their faces can be washed and the lovely, soft coloring will not come off. These artistic dolls, as they are termed, are to be had undressed also. The smaller ones sell for from $1.50 to $7. Those in costume, of course, are higher.

Nowadays, by the way, the undressed dolls are not garbed in the coarse muslin slips in which unfeeling dealers used to expose them to the public eye—a sight calculated to wring the heart of any sensitive little girl with a mother heart. Cunning little suits of pajamas or pretty lace trimmed nightgowns adorn the best dolls now—when they aren't in full costume.

APPEALS FOR SHAD INDUSTRY.

Federal Commissioner Says Eastern Stock of Fish Will Soon be Exhausted.

During the last fiscal year more fish and fish eggs were distributed by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor than ever before in its history. For the first time the total of fish and eggs distributed passed the 3,000,000,000 mark. The exact number was 3,117,501,535.

Last year the total amount of the distribution was 2,571,450,250, and although Commissioner George M. Bowers suggested early in the year that he hoped to pass the 3,000,000,000 mark, small hope was entertained that he would be able to do it.

In addition to the increased distribution a careful estimate has shown that the cost of distribution has been reduced to about $152 per 1,000,000 of fish and eggs distributed, which is a lower average cost than has ever been attained. The cost during the previous fiscal year was $160.25. In 1907 it was $172.27; 1906, $216.80.

When the bureau was established in 1894 the cost per 1,000,000 of distribution was $403.51, while in 1897, the year before Commissioner Bowers took charge of the work, the annual output was 568,144,042 and the cost per 1,000,000 was $379.76.

Ten years ago the number of applications for the stocking of rivers and streams with fish of various kinds was less than 4,000. During the last fiscal year the applications increased to nearly 11,000 and the bureau responded by planting fish in nearly that number of rivers, streams, lakes and ponds. Of the entire amount planted 98 per cent was for marketable fisheries, only 2 per cent being for the use of sportsmen.

In summing up the conditions at the end of the fiscal year Commissioner Bowers has found himself face to face with the contingency that in the near future the Pacific coast may be called upon to restock the Potomac river and its tributaries with shad. Only a few years ago shad were taken from the Potomac and planted in the Sacramento river, where they are now more plentiful than on the Atlantic coast.

The commissioner is having prepared maps showing the extent to which nets are planted along the Potomac and its tributaries for catching the shad as they return from the salt water of the Chesapeake bay to the fresh water, in which they spawn.

So great has been the onslaught upon the fish as they attempt to reach their spawning ground that, in spite of all the efforts of the bureau to plant eggs, the catch is constantly decreasing. Now only about 35,000,000 eggs are planted annually, although in order to maintain the industry on a proper basis Mr. Bowers believes the number should be at least 700,000,000.

The Chesapeake bay supplies much of the entire Eastern market with shad, and unless effective regulation can be enforced Mr. Bowers believes that within a few years the famous Potomac shad will become exhausted.

Mr. Bowers will appeal to the state of Maryland and Virginia for legislation to make it possible for this great industry to continue.

BLOCKADED.

Every Household in Newport Should Know How to Resist It.

The back aches because the kidneys are blockaded.

Help the kidneys with their work.

The back will ache no more.

Lots of proof that Doan's Kidney Pills do this.

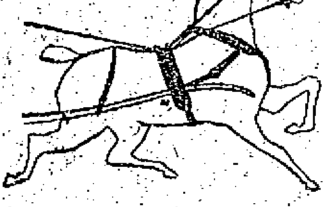
It's the best proof, for it comes from Newport.

Mrs. Sarah E. Freeman, 21 Warner Street, Newport, R. I., says: "My nephew was more or less troubled by backache for some time. Often it kept him awake at night, and in the morning he arose feeling stiff and lame. In addition to backache, other difficulties existed which left no doubt that his kidneys were affected, and wholly responsible for his suffering. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, he procured a box at Wright & Hay's Drug Store and their use brought results that proved them to be a remedy of great merit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

WOOLEN
REMNANTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Men, Women & Children's Wear
In lengths from ½ yd. to 15 yds. at same price as if bought at mill.
At our city Salesroom, 75 Exchange Pl. Directly opp. Pass. Depot.
Providence, R. I.
BALSTONE MILLS CO.



Henry Biesel & Son,
Saddle,
Harness and
Trunk Makers.

Travelers' Supplies,
Leather Goods.

REPAIRING.

256 Thames St. Tel. 383.

THE NEWPORT DRY GOODS CO.,
166-168 Thames Street.

FALL OPENING
AND
ENAMELED WARE SALE.

Mrs. Housekeeper, We are offering Blue and White, White Lined, Enameled Ware at prices from 25 to 33⅓ per cent lower than ever before. We have every size and shape that is required, and you will find just what is needed at a most pleasing figure. We also have a complete assortment of Gray Ware at greatly reduced prices. See our display in south window.

FALL FOOTWEAR.

Particular attention has been given in this department to have stylish up-to-date footwear at low prices.

Ladies' High Shoes, button or blucher, patent colt, gun metal, or vici leathers	2.00, 2.50 and 3.00
Ladies' Patent Colt, cloth tops	2.50 and 3 00
Ladies' High Shoes, button or lace	1.50
Ladies' Low-Heel Shoes, button or lace	1.50 and 2.00
Misses' School Shoes	1.00 to 1.59
Boys' and Youths' Shoes	1.25 to 2.00
Boys' Patent Colt, blucher	2.00
Little Gents' blucher	79c to 1.25

Complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's Rubbers.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' Black Lisle Hose	39c
Ladies' Seamless Cotton Hose	25c
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose	12 1-2c
Children's Fine Ribbed Hose	17c
Infants' Cashmere Hose, all colors	25c
Boys' Heavy Ribbed School Hose, all sizes	12 1-1c
Ladies' Fleece-Lined Vests and Pants, medium sizes	25c and 50c
Extra sizes	29c and 59c
Children's Fleece-Lined Underwear	25c
Men's Fleece Lined Underwear	45c
Men's Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Underwear	1.00

FALL DOMESTICS.

Blanket Sheets, without borders	69c a pr
Gray and White Blankets, pink or blue border	69c a pr
4 yd. Blankets in gray or white	98c a pr
11-4 Heavy Wool Finish Blankets	1.25 a pr
12-4 Wool Finish Blankets, pink or blue borders	2.25 a pr
11-4 Heavy Wool Blankets	3.98 a pr
Very Heavy Wool Blankets, in Gray	2.98 a pr
11-4 California Blankets	4.98 a pr
Crib Blankets, pink or blue, Teddy Bear, kitten, Mother Goose designs	75c
White Crib Blankets, pink or blue border	19c
Heavy Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, silkaline both sides	98c, 1.39
Sateen covered	1.98
Small lot Fringed Bed Spreads, cut corners	1.00

Flannelette Underwear.

Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, extra heavy, double yoke back and front, finished with buttonhole edge or featherstitched braid	98c
Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, white or colors, good weight, V shaped neck	98c
Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, white or colored, extra sizes, heavy weight	98c
Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, white and stripes, regular and extra sizes	79c
Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, double yoke, collar finished with buttonhole edge, fancy stripes	75c
Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, in pink and blue stripes	50c
Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, white and fancy stripes	29c to 1.49
Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, deep flounce of eyelet embroidery	98c, 1.49
Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, gray, pink or blue stripes, buttonhole edge	25c
Ladies' Flannelette Pajamas, all sizes, good value	98c
Ladies' Jersey Corset Covers, long sleeves, regular and extra sizes	25c, 29c

WAISTS and SWEATERS

Ladies' White Waists, large or small tucks	98c and 1.19
Ladies' White Linen Waists, long sleeves with tailored cuffs and collar	1.98
Ladies' White Waists, Hamburg trimmed	1.49
Ladies' Colored House Waists	39c and 50c
Ladies' White and Gray Sweaters, all sizes	1.98 to 5.00
Misses' Sweaters, gray or white	79c to 1.98
Children's Sweaters in White or colors	75c to 1.50
Children's Colored Dresses, all sizes	98c to 3.50
Infants' long and short Coats	1.00 to 4.98
Children's Toques in great variety	25c to 50c
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We are showing an extremely fine line of Boys' Suits and Overcoats at unusually low prices

Boys' Overcoats, in wool mixtures, 3 to 9 years	2.50 to 5.50
Youths' Overcoats in Brown, Black and Gray mixtures, 10 to 16 years	2.25 to 7.50
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They are of extremely good value and are just what the housekeeper neers to lighten her labors. Price from 7.00 to 20.00

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
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We have just received a very large and fine selection of Japanese and China Mattings, ranging in prices from 13 1-2c to 50c a yd

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Heavy Linoleums, of choice patterns	39c, 50c and 58c a sq yd
Extra Heavy Inlaid Linoleums	98c and 1.25 a sq yd

A complete line of Rugs in all sizes and qualities at prices that make it expensive for you to buy elsewhere.

Also a great variety of Stair Carpeting.

WARDROBES & DESKS.

Just a word about this line of furniture. They are substantially made, of Oak, finely finished, all sizes, and prices as low as you ever saw in the city. For examples:

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Our line of framed pictures is unsurpassed, and includes prints and frames of all styles and sizes. 15c to 9.00

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Local Representative, Mr. W. H. Draper.

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Suggests the winter to come, a telephone in the home saves uncomfortable little journeys and works to your advantage day or night, wet or dry, warm or cold.

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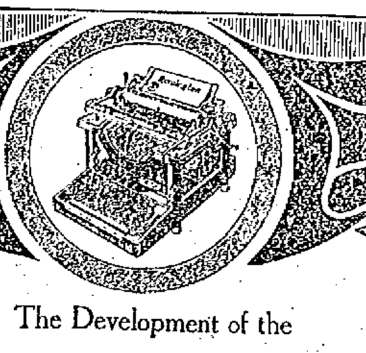

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New York and Everywhere

NEW YORK LETTER.

Women Will Guard the Polls at City's Coming Election.

Large Number of Savers—Passing of "300 Mulberry Street"—A Parade Avenue Wanted—Mail Record.

[Correspondence of the News.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The city election which will take place the twenty-second of November promises to be unique in municipal history, in that women will turn out in considerable numbers for the first time to act as watchers at the polls. Just how the plan which is mothered by the equal suffrage enthusiasts will work out remains to be seen. Present opinion is largely shaped according to one's views of the suffrage question. Certainly it will take woman into a new field of activity, which before the polls are closed is apt to afford her considerable surprise. If, as has been argued, business men are ungallant enough to allow women to stand in subway and street cars, what is to be expected from the notorious leaders of murderous gangs when they find women attempting to block their schemes for repeating. Mere man will be faced by troubles too in addition to the possibility of being spotted by his own wife in the act of accepting a handful of election cigars, or indulging in liquid conviviality. He will be confronted this year by the biggest ballot in the history of municipal elections. It will have no less than 21 separate columns and be about twice as large as a good-sized napkin, or more than four and one-half feet in width. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the emblems; at the top of these columns are in several cases strikingly similar. As the voting booths are only three and one-half feet in width it will be a difficult job to handle this big piece of paper without tearing it, torn ballots, according to the law here, being subject to suspicion in the case of any protest. Altogether the male voter seems to be in for a difficult day.

One billion dollars saved almost entirely in pennies, dimes and quarters, this, it is now estimated, as a result of figures just compiled, will be the record established here by January 1, 1910. At present in the 58 savings banks in the city there stands to the credit of 1,807,959 depositors the total sum of $967,479,436 or an average of $536.91 each, a per capita increase of nearly four dollars over last year. Practically all of this great sum is the accumulation of many very small deposits, and does not resemble in character the checking accounts of national banks and trust companies. One curious feature of this great savings account is found in the fact that it is larger per person than any outside the city, since for all the rest of the state the average per capita deposit in savings banks is $451.39, or about $86 less than in the city, and this in spite of the established belief that city folks are spenders and country folks savers. Of national banks the city now has 42, as compared to 45 20 years ago. But in 1889 the average resources of the city's national banks were $12,020,000, as compared to $41,922,000 today, or an increase of about 250 per cent. Altogether the resources of the national banks in this city now reach the enormous total of $1,760,000,000. The resources of the city's trust companies are now over $1,330,000,000, an increase of 52 per cent in the last two years. When to these totals are added those of private banks and other similar institutions, it is apparent that New York in its financial resources has already passed the $5,000,000,000 mark.

Within a month it is now expected, New York's police headquarters rich in history and famous the world over as "300 Mulberry Street" will be no more, for the dingy building made famous by Inspector Byrne is to be done away with, since the city's guardians will soon occupy the new $1,000,000 white marble building which has just been completed, and which because of its architecture is already known as "the dome." It was in the old "300 Mulberry Street" that the now famous third degree was first practiced by the police, and it was there too that the rogues' gallery was first installed. It is not likely that the third degree cells of the old station will follow to the new one, and many other innovations are likewise to be introduced in the next police headquarters. There will be a drill hall, a running track on the sixth floor, for the force has always been famous for its athletes, shower baths, a plunge, and many other features calculated to make the life of the "cop" more attractive. There will also be cells for women, furnished like comfortable bedrooms, a detail which was entirely lacking in "300 Mulberry Street." It was at the latter place, too, that the phrase of "going on the carpet" originated, since when a policeman had to appear before a trial commissioner to answer to charges, he did so in a room in which a carpet was spread. It is unlikely that the carpet will exist in the new home, and another phrase, famous throughout the country, will therefore pass with the closing of old "300 Mulberry Street." The new home of the city's sleuths, however, will embody many features calculated to increase the efficiency of the force in addition to adding to their comfort.

Already possessing a Great White Way and a Fifth Avenue, each in its kind the most famous street in the country, New York is now demanding the most peculiar thoroughfare on earth, that is, a parade avenue. As its name might indicate it would be used exclusively for parades with which this city is always supplied, and contain along its course permanent grand stands for the accommodation of the public anxious to view the passing marchers. While the proposal has been vaguely discussed for some years, it has at last taken definite form as a result of the Labor Day parades, the Hudson-Fulton pageants, and several subsequent marching demonstrations, all of which caused considerable protest.

As each traversed Fifth Avenue, the principal pleasure traffic thoroughfare of the city to the exclusion of everything else, thus causing inconvenience to hundreds of thousands of persons, protest was naturally to be expected. Furthermore, the passing of any parade of importance means in addition the stopping of all traffic on most of the cross streets thus rendering it necessary in many cases for a person desiring merely to get from one side of Fifth Avenue to the other to make a circuitous voyage of many blocks. In addition to this the erection and tearing down of grandstands not only keeps the street in a state of constant turmoil, but is also the cause of all sorts of graft charges. For these reasons New York objects strongly to having the principal avenue given over to parades and is demanding a street created primarily for their display, exactly as automobile races and horse shows are confined to particular localities. There is after all nothing revolutionary in the scheme since it has already been proposed to cut a new avenue between Fifth and Sixth at an estimated cost of $100,000,000, purely for the accommodation of automobiles.

To be able to mail a letter to England from New York on Wednesday and have an answer in a week from the following Friday, improbable as its accomplishment would have seemed even three years ago, is not now impossible under the new trans-Atlantic mail schedule. Half a century ago the same service occupied a period of nearly two months, and even in 1906 the United States Postal Guide gave the time necessary for the transit of a letter from this city to London as eight days. Now, however, the time from New York to that city is practically the same as from New York to San Diego; 121 hours in the first case as compared to 117 hours in the second. While the increasing speed of transatlantic steamships has been chiefly responsible for cutting down the time of English mails, the establishment of new ports in the British Isles has also played an important part. Of course the new record is only possible for certain ships, but within another few years it will probably be established as common to all the faster boats.

Longacre.

THE MAID OF DREAMS.

How Little Jeanne d'Arc Differed from Other Peasant Girls by Seeing Ahead.

[St. Nicholas.]

The simple, everyday tasks of little Jeanne d'Arc were like those of the other peasant girls. In the morning she helped her mother with the housework and the spinning; later she would follow the plow with her father, and often she would take her flock of sheep far away to graze, and she would sit and watch them, weaving weird fancies, and as the years passed, a strange gift came to her, the gift of seeing ahead; it did not come all at once, but little by little her companions noticed that Jeanne would talk of tomorrow or the day after, or a week thence, as if it were that very day. The little maid herself scarcely took heed of this, but as she watched her flock, a hope sprang up in her heart that France would some time be free, that help would surely come. And then, when Jeanne was nine years old, came the dream of dreams that meant so much to France.

Not 100 yards below the Forest of Oak stood a deserted hermitage in which there was a little chapel. Near by were rich pasture lands, and here Jeanne loved to bring her flock, because while they grazed she could go into this quiet place and think and pray, for Jeanne was a pious child, and a chapel was meant for prayer. It was so restful and still that often the tired little girl would close her eyes and sleep would steal upon her. And one day she dreamed that God spoke to her and commanded her to leave her flock and her work at home, her parents and brothers and sister, and all her little friends in Domremy, and go forth to help France and the king.

So vivid was the dream, so deep and reverberating the voice, that Jeanne awoke with a start and sat up, rubbing her bewildered eyes. It had grown quite dark in the chapel, and over the distant hills sounded the warning rumble of thunder: that was surely what she had heard in her dream. So, gathering her flock, she set out for home, to get under shelter before the storm broke. But the vision stayed with her, and the child kept thinking sadly of her France, torn by civil war, fighting within herself and weakening her own defenses, while the Lion of England was crouched ready to spring and take what he could.

Those in France who fought for the king were few in number and their leaders timid. The Burgundians were powerful allies of the English, and they were passing in triumph through the country, burning and plundering as they went.

Now the village of Domremy was devoted to the king, and as it lay along the line of march, it was put to the sword, and the poor peasants had to run for their lives. The family of Jacques d'Arc fled to Neufchateau, where they took shelter in the house of a friend; and when at length they ventured back to the village poor little Jeanne, who was only 10 years old, sat down and cried at the sight of her home. The roof had been torn off and all the year's harvest, that her father and brothers had gathered so patiently, had been burned or trampled under foot by the horses of the soldiers; the cattle had all been killed, there were signs of desolation everywhere; and as Jeanne turned away from the pitiful sight there came a stirring at her heartstrings and a rush of memories as she thought of her dream.

Yes, she would obey the voice of God and save France if she could; and all at once the child became an earnest, thoughtful girl. She had told no one of this dream, but when she was lying wide awake at dead of night, in the little room she shared with Baby Catharine, it came to her, again and again, this wild, passionate longing to save France. She would sit in her quiet corner, too, and listen eagerly to the tales of war and bloodshed brought by the chance travelers who stopped overnight at her father's house.

With the other children she still played games and laughed and sung around the fairy tree; but when alone with her flock she would sit absorbed, her knitting dangling, forgotten in her hand, her dreamy eyes looking far across the devastated fields.

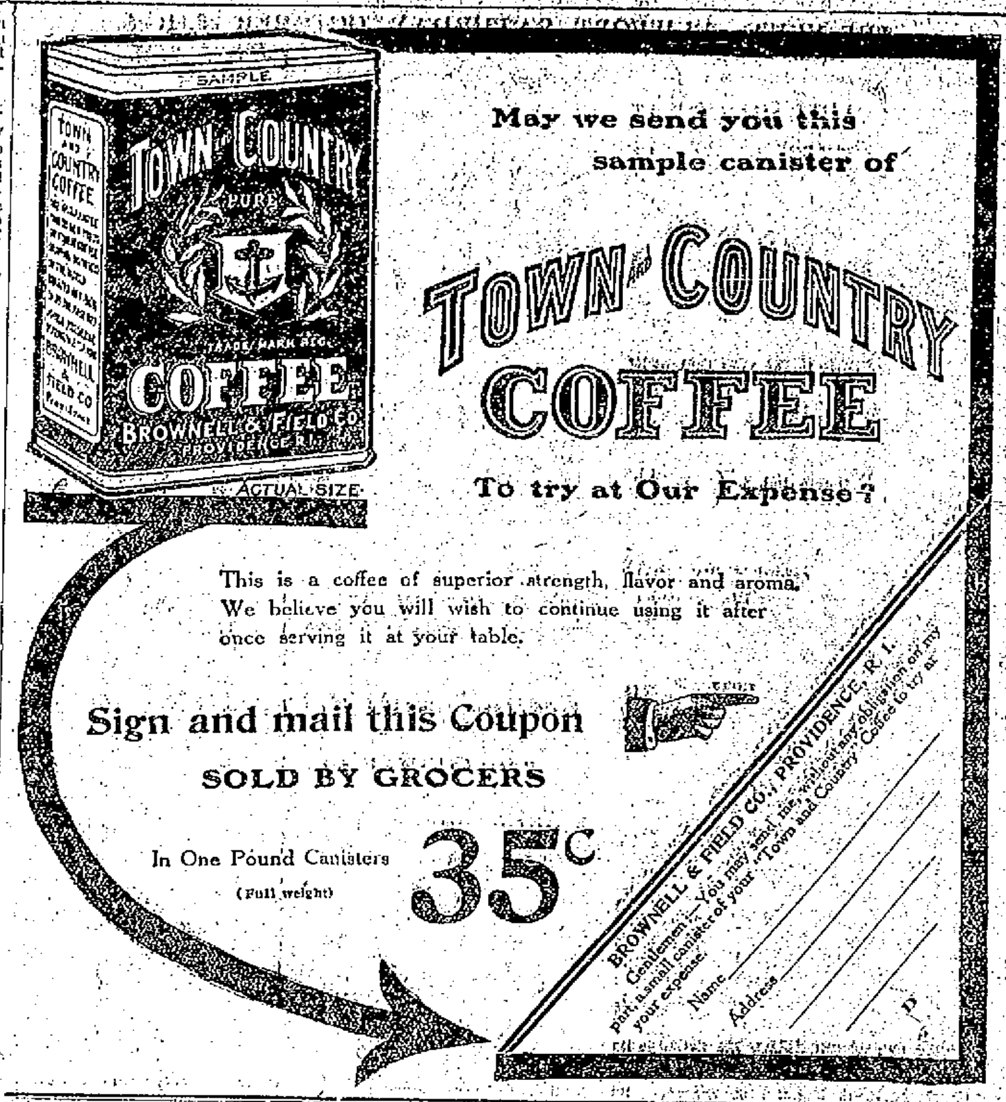
SINGULAR TALES.

[Chicago News.]

Texas is said to have selected its "Lone Star" emblem through a mere accident. A half century or so ago men's overcoats were ornamented with large brass buttons. It happened that the buttons on the overcoat of Governor Smith of Texas had the impress of a five-pointed star. For want of a seal one of these buttons was cut off and used. The owner of this overcoat and of the button, Henry Smith, was chief executive of the provisional government of Texas which, in 1835, preceded the declaration of independence by Texas against Mexico and the winning of that independence in the battle of San Jacinto April 21, 1836.

While some prisoners in Helsingfors (Finland) jail were engaged in executing work on the prison roof, one of them, a professional electrician, noticed that telephone wires passed close by the windows of his cell. Obtaining, nobody knows how, a telephone apparatus, he managed to make a junction with the wires and obtain a local telephone directory. He began calling up on the telephone all his friends and acquaintances. When these chats at last tired him, he began to "call" the entire prison administration up to the governor. The telephone worked for about a fortnight, but was finally accidentally discovered by a warden and removed.

One of the most interesting of English trials for witchcraft was that of the Suffolk witches in 1665. The two prisoners were accused of bewitching young children, a great point for the prosecution being that out of the blankets sucked by one of them a great load had fallen and exploded in the fire like gunpowder. Immediately after the witch was found at home scorched and maimed. In spite of unsatisfactory evidence, the two were convicted. Whereupon the children's health at once began to improve.



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PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1909.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1909.]

CHAPTER 472.

[Continued from October 20.]

RECESSES OR CHASES.

No recess or chase for pipes or other purposes shall be made in any exterior or other bearing wall to a depth of more than one-third of its effective thickness and the recesses around said pipes shall be filled up with solid masonry or plastic incombustible material after the pipes are in place, for the space of four inches above and below and through each floor. No recess or chase shall be cut in any wall less than twelve inches thick, and no recess shall be more than twelve inches wide or nearer any other chase than six feet.

No horizontal recess or chase shall be allowed without permission from the inspector. Recesses for stairways or elevators may be left in the foundation or other walls, but in no case shall they be thinner than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by piers with iron or steel girders, or iron and steel columns and girders, securely anchored to walls on each side.

PARAPET WALLS.

Parapet walls shall not be built less than two feet above the roof line, nor in any case shall they be less than eight inches thick. All such walls shall be coped with metal-covered wood, stone, terra cotta, or other material, satisfactory to the inspector.

ANCHORS.

Each tier of floor beams shall be anchored to the bearing walls at intervals of not more than eight feet apart, with good, strong, suitable iron anchors. Where the anchored beams rest on girders they shall be butted together and anchored to each other with wrought iron straps or rods, or said beams may lap each other at least twelve inches and be well spiked or bolted together. Where girders are used to support floor beams the girders shall be anchored to the walls and to each other by suitable straps or rods, and anchors.

COLUMNS.

All iron columns in buildings exceeding one story in height shall have shells not less than three-quarters of an inch thick and shall not have an unsupported length of more than twenty times their least lateral dimensions, except the same be of some special design of wrought iron, or may form part of an elevator enclosure or staircase, in which case the inspector may specially allow a greater unsupported length. All columns must be faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis of the column. Iron plates not less than one inch thick must be used under the bottom tier of columns and wherever else they may be necessary.

Wooden columns or posts supporting wooden girders and wooden floor and roof beams, in all buildings more than two stories in height, shall each have cap and base plates of iron not less than one inch thick and of proper size and shape. Said wooden columns, when placed one over another, shall not bear upon any wooden girder, but shall bear directly upon each other, or upon suitable iron post caps or pintles. All timber columns or posts shall be squared at the ends at right angles to their axes.

SKELETON STEEL STRUCTURES.

Walls of brick built in between iron or steel columns, and supported wholly or in part on iron or steel girders, in skeleton structures, shall be not less than eight inches thick for thirty-five feet of the uppermost height thereof, or to the nearest tier of beams to that measurement, in any building so constructed. And each section of sixty feet or to the nearest tier of beams to such vertical measurement, or part thereof, below said thirty-five feet, shall have a thickness of four inches more than is required for the section next above it down to the tier of beams nearest to the sidewalk or ground level, and thence downward as prescribed for foundation walls.

When two independent buildings of skeleton type are of the same height and adjoin each other, the thickness of the said independent walls above the foundation for such distance as they adjoin may be not less than eight inches.

HEIGHT OF STORIES AND OF BUILDINGS.

Sec. 15. The height of stories for all given thicknesses of walls except for skeleton steel structures shall not exceed:

First story, 16 feet in the clear.
Second story, 14 feet in the clear.
Third story, 12 feet in the clear.
Fourth and upper stories, 11 feet in the clear.

And if any story exceeds the foregoing heights, the walls of any such story and all walls below that story shall be increased four inches in thickness.

The height of a story shall be the perpendicular distance from the top of the finished floor in one story to the underside of the finished ceiling in the same story.

The first story shall be taken to mean

PUBLIC LAWS.

combustible roofing, and when such buildings exceed sixty feet in height the lower half shall be built of brick or similar construction.

WOODEN BUILDINGS IN SECOND DISTRICT.

In the second district no wooden building except dwellings, and except as herein otherwise specified, shall hereafter be erected or altered so as to exceed thirty-five feet in height or two thousand feet in area.

Apartment houses may be built not exceeding twenty-five hundred feet in area. Sheds may be built exceeding two thousand feet in area, provided the height does not exceed twenty-five feet and the roofs are covered with incombustible roofing. Coal elevators and pockets and grain elevators may be built under the same conditions as in the first district.

Ice houses may be built exceeding two thousand feet in area when not located nearer than seventy-five feet from any other building used for any other pur-

the story the floor of which is first above the basement or cellar.

The upper stories shall be taken to mean the stories the floors of which are above the first story and numbered in regular succession, counting upwards.

No non-fireproof building or structure hereafter erected shall exceed sixty-five feet in height; such measurement not to include the following structures on roofs whose heights are to be taken from the highest point of the roof abutting said structures, stairway bulkheads not over ten feet high, inclosures for elevator machinery not over fifteen feet high, inclosures or towers for tanks or other safe purposes not over twenty feet high, and church spires in the first district not over twenty-five feet, or in the second district not over fifty feet high; all of which structures shall be covered with incombustible material, and shall in no case cover more than ten per cent. of the area of the roof upon which they are located.

No fireproof (ordinary) building or structure hereafter erected shall exceed one hundred and twenty feet in height, except that structures or appendages may be built upon roofs of said buildings, not exceeding twenty feet in height, provided that said structures or appendages shall be built of incombustible material throughout.

Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theatre or public station which exceeds three stories or more than forty feet in height shall be built fireproof (absolute), except as hereinafter specified.

Every building hereafter erected or altered in the first district to be used in whole or in part as a hotel, apartment hotel, lodging house, tenement house, school, jail, hospital, asylum, assembly hall, or institution for the care or treatment of persons, which exceeds four stories or more than fifty feet in height shall be built fireproof (absolute). Said buildings when located in the second district may be built fireproof (ordinary), provided they do not exceed six stories or more than eighty feet in height.

ROOF COVERINGS.

Except sheds or buildings for the temporary use of builders or the protection of lumber, the roofs of all buildings hereafter erected, or re-covered in the first district shall be covered with incombustible roofing. In the second district, except as herein otherwise specified, the following buildings hereafter erected, or altered so as to require new roofs, shall have their roofs covered with incombustible roofing: all non-fireproof buildings except dwellings not exceeding forty-five feet in height; all wooden buildings to be used for hotels, apartment hotels, apartment, tenement, or lodging houses.

WOODEN BUILDINGS, FIRST DISTRICT.

No wooden buildings except the following shall be built in the first district.

Buildings not over fifteen feet in height for the use of builders; sheds erected on piers, wharves, or bulkheads on the water front not exceeding twenty feet in height or twenty-five hundred feet in area, the roof and such sides as are enclosed to be covered with incombustible roofing. Sheds not over eighteen feet high nor more than one thousand feet in area, with the roof covered with incombustible roofing, but no fence to be used as the back or side of any such shed, provided that temporary sheds for the protection of lumber may be erected of a greater height and area under such conditions as may be imposed by the inspector; and provided, that no permanent shed shall be erected unless the plans thereof, and the purposes for which the same is to be used, shall have been first approved by the board of aldermen, and the same shall not be used for any other purpose without the further approval of said board. Poultry, storage, wood or coal houses not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in area and eight feet high, but the roofs to be covered with incombustible roofing. Coal elevators or pockets and trestle work in connection therewith with roofs covered with incombustible roofing. Grain elevators with all external woodwork covered with incombustible material, and roofs covered with in-

PUBLIC LAWS.

pose, provided, that when any such building is erected or altered so as to exceed four thousand feet in area the roof shall be covered with incombustible roofing.

Greenhouses, or buildings for the propagation of plants, may be built exceeding two thousand feet in area, provided that two-thirds of the exterior walls and roofs are of glass, and provided, further, that the head house built in connection therewith for office or working purposes does not exceed the limit for height, nor one thousand feet in area.

Temporary buildings or structures for fair, exhibition, or convention hall purposes may be erected of more than two thousand feet in area and thirty-five feet in height, provided that such buildings are satisfactory in construction to the inspector and are at least fifty feet distant from any other building, and that such structures shall be entirely removed within two years from the date the permit is issued, or sooner upon order of the city council of said city.

Church spires or towers may be built not exceeding eighty feet in height from the sidewalk or ground, and ventilators or cupolas to stables or other buildings not exceeding fifteen feet, and stairway bulkheads to tenement or lodging houses not exceeding ten feet, above the roof; provided that all roofs of said spires, towers, ventilators, cupolas, and bulkheads shall be covered with incombustible roofing.

FIRE STOPS, VENT DUCTS, ELECTRIC INSTALLING, ETC.

All wooden buildings, excepting sheds, one-story buildings built on piers or posts, coal or grain elevators and wooden buildings built on wharves, piers, or bulkheads, if built within two and one-half feet of an adjoining lot line, or an adjoining building on the same premises, shall have the external wall on such side or sides built of brick at least eight inches thick. When any such building is not within two and one-half feet, but is within five feet, of an adjoining lot line or building, said external wall on such side or sides shall be built of brick at least eight inches thick or the space between the studding filled in flush full with brick and mortar or other equally incombustible material from the sill to the plate or to the peak of a gable, as the case may be.

Every non-fireproof building and all wooden buildings, except dwellings in the second district, shall have an incombustible fire stop at each floor from the bottom of the floor joist to five inches above the top of the same. Said fire stop at each floor shall fill the space full between the studding or furring entirely around the external walls of the building and through the interior wherever the floor joists have a supporting partition. All dwellings in the second district shall have a fire stop similar to the above at the first floor, and on each floor above the first shall have a smoke stop of wood the full depth of the studding and not less than two inches thick.

An incombustible fire stop shall be put around all steam, hot water, gas, soil, hot air or other pipes at each floor in all buildings, not fireproof, from the bottom of joists to five inches above the tops of same. Said fire stop shall extend to the outside of all studding between which said piping is located, whether there be two or more of said studding, and at the bottom of the floor joists or other timbers where said piping fire stops are located there shall be metal pieces or strips well fastened on, to securely hold in place the said fire stops.

All ventilating ducts or pipes shall be of incombustible material.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

The installation of electrical apparatus, wires, conduits, and all other footings or furnishings for electric lighting, heating, or power in all buildings shall be executed in accordance with the rules and requirements of the insurance association of Providence in force at the time the work is done. A copy of said rules and regulations shall be kept in the office of the inspector for inspection by any person concerned.

INSPECTION BEFORE LATHING.

No building shall be covered by lathing, sheathing, or otherwise until the inspector has by examination ascertained that said building is in compliance with the above provisions. Said inspector shall be notified by the owner, agent, or builder before the building is covered by lathing, sheathing, or otherwise.

[To be Continued.]

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FOR SALE
On Spring Street.
Two-Tenement House, containing seven rooms in each tenement. Lot of 2,363 sq. ft. can be purchased at a very reasonable price.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT CO.,
323 THAMES STREET.

The Large Cottage,
23 CATHERINE STREET,
Newly painted, white and green, and made over inside and out. 18 rooms and two baths, wide halls, spacious dining room and kitchen—is now for rent unfurnished at $650 a year. Inspection invited.
Frederick H. Paine, Agent,
10 CATHERINE STREET.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.
House 62 Mill Street.
Has 10 rooms, 2 large offices, with separate entrance. New furnace and good plumbing. Also small garage. Apply on premises to
WM. S. COOPER,
62 Mill Street.

PRICE OF COKE.
Prepared, delivered,
36 bushels $4.50
18 bushels 2.25
Common, delivered,
35 bushels $3.50
18 bushels 1.75
Price at Works,
Prepared, 11c a bushel
Common, 9c a bushel

DRUGGISTS.

Health Insurance.
For over forty years Dr. Cotton's Cough Mixture has been an insurance policy against colds.
The Wm. H. Cotton Pharmacy

ATTENTION!
Progress toward perfect health cannot even begin without having a healthy stomach, and the system must be free from all blood disorders.
DOWNING'S
Dyspepsia Tablets
Make pure blood and relieve all troubles arising from a disordered stomach by digesting the food.
A LARGE PACKAGE FOR
25 cents.
DOWNING BROTHERS,
42-44 BROADWAY.

WRIGHT & HAY 1780 WASHINGTON SQUARE NEWPORT, R.I.
Cucumber Cream
Removes tan, obliterates wrinkles, makes the skin soft and white. A perfect massage cream.
Wright & Hay,
Pharmacists,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

CORNS
May be easily removed by using
"Waukeazy"
Corn Solvent.
Try it and you will get instant relief
FOR SALE BY
JOHN M. CALLAHAN
Reg. Druggist.
COR. BROADWAY AND COLLINS ST.

LEHN & FINK'S
RIVERIS
TALCUM POWDER
LEHN & FINK

SUPPLIED BY
COLE'S
PHARMACY,
302 Thames Street.

LIVERY STABLES.

HORSE CLIPPING
DONE AT
COOKE'S STABLE
—ALSO—
Headquarters for Wedding Carriages.
Tel. 1013. 15 Marlborough.

Geo. P. Lawton,
Livery and Boarding Stables
CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
Large number of new and second-hand carriages, among them one very fine station carriage (been used six months). Very nice rockaway in good order. Goddard buggies, runabouts, surreys, twenty new open and top wagons. All for sale at fall prices.
Touro and Spring Streets.

STEWART'S
LIVERY and BOARDING
STABLES,
4 and 11 Pelham Street
Phone 54.
Horses and Carriages to let with or without drivers. Turnouts by the month with coachman in livery a specialty; good pasturage and winter board for horses at our farm.
Stewart's Delaware Stables, N. Y.,
No. 120-122 East 63d. St.
Phone, 5201-2 Plaza.

The Milne Printery.
W. O. Milne, Proprietor.
We respectfully call attention to the fact that we do first-class printing of every description.
GOOD WORK CHEAP.
CHEAP WORK GOOD.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of printing from an address card to any size book or poster is unsurpassed. Our presses and type are of the latest style. Four steam presses, including a large and latest Whitlock Cylinder Press, suited for all kinds of book or newspaper work. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.
"As a man is judged by his appearance, so is a business man judged by the printed matter he sends out."
Our prices are reasonable, and we guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call before placing your order.
Office, 203 Thames Street.

Branch Offices

OF THE

Daily News.

For the convenience of the public classified advertisements may be left at any of the following places. The list of such advertisements includes Situations or Help Wanted, Lost or Found, Rooms to Let or Rooms Wanted, and For Sale. The advertisements if not of more than 25 words will be received at the same price as at the main office, and will be inserted once for 25 cents, three times for 45 cents, or 6 times for 75 cents. Cash must be paid for all business left at Branch offices.

BELLEVUE PALACE,
Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.
M. T. LEARY'S NEWSTAND,
168 Broadway.
KALKMAN'S PHARMACY,
75 Thames Street.
JAMES JESTINGS'S GROCERY,
27 Second Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE widow woman would like half day's work every day; housework. Address Box 49, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Position by young girl with experience to assist with housework. Can bring references. Address Box 43, Daily News Office.

A LADY leaving town wishes to place her chauffeur, whom she can highly recommend. Telephone 1031.

WANTED—By a woman, day's work, or accommodating cooking by the day or week. Address Box 25, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by competent chambermaid, or else nurse for child not under two years old. Address Box A, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Work by the day, cooking or nursing preferred; would also wish for a family wash to take home. B. Pearsons, 36 Edgar court.

WANTED—Position by a Swedish girl to do second work or as waitress. Call at 30 Golden Hill street.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—An experienced saleslady in our woolen underwear department. Apply to Mr. Gibson, care The Lappin Store.

SALESMAN WANTED—On commission or $75, and up per month with expenses, as per contract. Experience unnecessary. Premier Cigar Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—At once, 50 laborers at $1.60 per day of 9 hours. Bunk-house, coal, light, stove, hot water and mattresses furnished by the contractors. Whitney Steam Co., A. C. James estate, Newport.

WANTED—German girl for second work in small family and to assist in care of child, two years old: Manfpricht—Beupach. Address A. P. R., St. Georges School.

WANTED—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chauffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL WANTS.

Pianos, Low Price, for Cash.

You Can Get Cash for Your Goods or Have Them Sold at Auction at

BURLINGHAM'S AUCTION ROOM.
13 Mill St. Tel. 927.

If you have anything to sell telephone, write or call. We pay the highest cash price for goods of all descriptions. No quantity too large, none too small. The I. X. L. Company, Buckley Block, 26 Broadway. Tel. 1605.

LOST AND FOUND

PARTY seen picking up small white poodle better return it to 104 Bellevue Avenue and avoid trouble. No questions asked.

LOST—On Sept. 22, at N. Y. Yacht Club landing, boy's light brown ulster over coat. Finder suitably rewarded by returning same to R. J. H. Powel, St George's School.

LOST or Stolen, on Thursday, white fox terrier; brown head. Return 2 Mill street and receive reward.

LOST—Thursday evening, a crescent shape pearl and sapphire brooch. Reward if returned to Box 4, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The Carpenter and Jobbing business carried on for many years by Moses Brotherson, at Spring Street must be sold to close the estate.

A good chance to purchase a successful business at very reasonable terms. Submit offers to
BURDICK & MacLEOD,
Attorneys.
NEWPORT, Oct. 23, 1909.

FOR SALE

An Extra Fine Lot of

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Now is the best time of year for planting it out.

The Barker Building & Realty Co.,
105 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.

A Nice Selection of Trees.

Deciduous and evergreens, can be procured at Galvin's Nursery, Harrison avenue, at reasonable prices for fall and spring planting. Two hundred feet of privet hedge. Four feet high trimmed on both sides. Apply Thomas Galvin, 417 Spring street.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Renting and Repairing

SWENSON'S BICYCLE SHOP,
Tel. 321, 14 Bellevue Ave.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One two-tenement house. Rent $24 a month. Concrete cellar, water closet in house; all in good condition. 1 Heath street. Apply to H. Wimmer.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Lot on Whitwell avenue, 50x125 ft., with shop which can be turned into cottage. Half of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Inquire of Victor Baxter, Daily News Office.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

FOR SALE—21-ft. Knockabout "Tacew." Inquire of Williams and Manchester Ship Yard.

The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS.
Is especially adapted for mailing.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD.

Oct. 13. Steam's on, boys! Come in where you can be warm and comfy even in your shirt sleeves.

Langley Apartments.

WANTED—A small upstairs tenement. No Children. Permanent. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

BOARD AND ROOM at 12 Spring street.

TO LET—Nice, comfortable furnished rooms, steam heated. $1.50 per week for winter months. Address Box 5, Daily Daily News Office.

TO LET—Lower apartment, 7 Central street. $25.00 per month. Inquire Godfrey Moffitt, 7 Bull street.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath, with all the modern improvements, at 8 Bay View avenue, off Broadway.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping in central location. Modern improvements. Adults only. Address Wm. Loftus, 234 Spring street.

TO LET—Half of "Twin Cottage," 10 and 12 Bay View avenue, to adults only. Six rooms with conveniences, Samuel McAdam.

TO LET—At 5 Narragansett avenue, tenement of 5 rooms. $6.00 month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—Furnished; large room, gas, bath, etc. central location. Terms moderate. Private family. Address Box 60, Daily News Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS

First class, with all modern improvements. Meals served when desired. Prospect House, William Hanson, Prop. 22 Prospect Hill street. Rooms steam heated.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, with use of bath. Apply at 58 Poplar street.

TO LET.

STORAGE FOR RENT.

On track in Harker lumber shed, Bridge street. For terms inquire of Darling & Slade in the building, or Newport Paper & Gro. Co., 58 Bridge street.

HORSES BOARDED.

HORSES boarded in the country cheap. I have room for 3 more. For particulars inquire of Micah Pike, Jamestown New Ferry.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODIST.

Tel. 2248-1. Hair Work.
MISS A. CARROLAN,
Shampooing, Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment. (Puffs made from Combings at short notice.)
28 Broadway, Manicuring. Newport, R.I.

DR. D. O. HOLLOWAY,
Foot Specialist and Electrolysian
Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles and Warts removed. Treatment painless.
Massage. Open evenings.
Tel. 841. Office 79 Spring St

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
MRS. N. McMAHON,
19 John Street, near Spring.
First-class help supplied at short notice. Tel. 945.

MRS. HODGSON,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
56 Broadway. Opposite City Hall.
ENGAGEMENTS WANTED.
Tel. 788.

SURE OF AN AGREEMENT.

Jusserand Says France Can Fight American Tariff If Necessary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Ambassador Jules Jusserand of France, who arrived today on steamer La Provence to resume his official duties at Washington, is confident that the difficulties which have arisen in France over the new American tariff will be satisfactorily settled.

"The attitude of the French government is defensive," said M. Jusserand. "France is ready to fight, but I do not think the matter will ever come to a state where she will fight. Don't misunderstand me I do not mean for one minute that France is seeking trouble. It is but natural that agitation over the tariff should arise. France is in first-class shape commercially to retaliate in the matter of any tariff measure, and when I use the term 'fight' I'm simply using another term for retaliation. Once more let me add, however, that I don't think retaliation will ever be necessary. I feel confident that both countries will come to an agreement."

NEBRASKA CLAIM DOUBTED.

Real Schlatter Said to Have Perished on Mexico Mountain Range.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23.—Arthur R. Hinton, a newspaper man who formerly lived in New Mexico, tells in an article in the Times of the death of Francis Schlatter, the "healer," and casts doubt on the claim of the man who recently died in Nebraska, known also as "Francis Schlatter." The article says:

"The real Schlatter perished on the range of northern Chihuahua, Mex. He appeared in New Mexico years ago, and made a great sensation at Albuquerque by many alleged miraculous cures. After a time he left Albuquerque, going south on horseback. His mount was a gray animal of striking appearance. After leaving Lordsburg, Nova Scotia, Schlatter was not again seen alive.

"Several months later a Mormon cowboy in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, came on the corpse of a man under a tree. He had evidently been dead for months. Near by was a Bible, with the name 'Francis Schlatter' on the fly-leaf. The body was buried at public expense. The gray horse ridden by Schlatter was later found on the range. The saddle was identified and the dead man's clothing was exactly as that worn by the 'healer' when last seen at Lordsburg.

"I was at Casas Granges and saw the effects of deceased, which doubtless are yet in possession of the district court there."

BANNERS AND PRIZES AWARDED.

National W. C. T. U. Takes Up the Work of the Union Signal.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—After an hour praise-and-prayer service, under the leadership of Rev. Mary L. Moreland of Illinois, national evangelist, and Mrs. Frances W. Graham of New York, national musical director, the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order this forenoon for its second day's session.

The minutes and report of the executive committee were presented, after which the work of the Union Signal the official organ of the organization, was made the subject of discussion. The awards of Union Signal banners and prizes followed.

Discussion of proposed constitutional amendments, some of which excited considerable interest, occupied a large part of the morning session.

McCARREN ENDS FIGHT FOR LIFE.

[Continued from First Page.]

fects of an operation for appendicitis which was performed October 13.

By trade a cooper, by profession a lawyer, and by vocation a politician, he was one of the most picturesque figures in the political history of Greater New York. No leader was ever more roundly condemned, yet at the close of 61 years of his life he probably was the most strongly entrenched leader in New York state, and even wielded some influence in national politics.

Born in East Cambridge, Mass., he came to Brooklyn when he was eight years old. He was apprenticed a cooper when 15, but having mastered his trade, took up the law and from the law went into politics. In 1882 he was sent to the state legislature and had since served almost continuously there.

Senator McCarren first became recognized as a coming leader in the day when David B. Hill was at the height of his power. By 1898 he had become so well recognized that the Democratic state committee made him head of the executive committee. Five years later he wrested the leadership of Brooklyn from Hugh McLaughlin, who had held it for 40 years. Since that time the senator had won all primaries, though his political death was predicted each year.

At the Democratic national convention which nominated Alton B. Parker the task of inducing Southern leaders to remain in line following the arrival of the famous "gold" telegram fell on McCarren's shoulders.

McCarren's opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Hearst for governor led to charges of treason, and his delegates were excluded from the party convention which last year named delegates to the Denver national convention. Nevertheless he appeared there with delegates, who were again rejected. His downfall was then confidently predicted, but only last month he received what he regarded as final vindication when he won 19 out of the 23 districts of his borough.

Physically, Senator McCarren was very tall and lank. In manner he was courageous and generous of attention, but niggardly of speech. The qualities which, in the opinion of his friends, contributed most to his success in politics were keenness, tenacity of purpose, personal fidelity, perfect self-control and patience. While on his deathbed the politician signed and sent a check for one of the charities of his church to which he had been accustomed to contribute each year.

The body of Senator McCarren was removed today from St. Catherine's Hospital to his home on Berry street, Williamsburg, where he had lived with his aged mother. Funeral services will be held at his old home and also at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. The dead political leader's funeral will be one of the largest ever held in Brooklyn and will be on Tuesday.

The news of Senator McCarren's last illness and death were kept from his mother, on account of her feeble health, at his own request, until a short time before the senator's body reached the house.

Fears which the dying politician had often expressed were realized today, when the news of his death was broken to his aged mother. Although her pastor, Rev. Thomas Carroll, used the utmost tact in telling her, Mrs. McCarren collapsed, and this afternoon her physician said her condition was critical. Until today Mrs. McCarren did not even know that her son was ill. She is 84 years old and infirm, and the senator's last thought were to protect her from the shock of this news.

TO GO TO FUNERAL IN A BODY.

New York State Senate Members Notified of McCarren's Death.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Members of the state senate were notified today of the death of Senator Patrick H. McCarren. It is expected that the senate will attend the funeral, which is to be held at 97 Berry street, Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, in a body. Flags on the capitol and state house are at half-staff.

GENERAL OTIS'S FUNERAL.

Army, National Guard, Naval Militia and Grand Army Represented.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Funeral services of Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., retired, were held this afternoon. After simple services at the family home a public funeral was held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, where representatives from the army, the National Guard and the naval militia, together with many survivors of the Civil war, were present. Nearly every Grand Army post in the state sent representatives. The body was escorted by the Twenty-ninth Infantry band from Madison barracks, two battalions of the Twenty-ninth infantry from East Porter, Buffalo and Fort Niagara, the First, Eighth and Fiftieth separate companies of the National Guard, the Second naval division and Grand Army veterans led by the survivors of the old One Hundred and Fortieth regiment of which General Otis was colonel during the Civil war.

WILL COMPETE WITH EXPERTS.

Professor Lowe Made Record Flight, 800 Miles in 9 Hours, in 1861.

PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 23.—Replying to skeptics, who were inclined to doubt his claim of having made the record balloon flight of 800 miles in nine hours April 20, 1861, Professor Thaddeus C. Lowe has telegraphed to South Carolina a copy of the certificate given him by the citizens of Unionville, S. C., on the date of his flight, in which he is given credit for the performance which still stands as the world's speed record.

Although he celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday more than two months ago, Professor Lowe says he is planning to compete with the Wrights and other experts for aviation honors.

"I have the plans for a new airship," he said, "and expect to build it soon."

NEARLY 70 MILES AN HOUR.

Jack Aiken Makes Fastest Time Ever Made on Garden City Circuit.

GARDEN CITY, Long Island, Oct. 23.—The fastest time ever made over the circuit on which the Vanderbilt cup race is to be decided next Saturday was recorded in practice today by Jack Aiken, driving a National car. He finished four laps of the 12.64-mile course in 11:13, 11:21, 11:32 and 11:53, or close to 70 miles an hour average speed. Lee Lorimer, in a Chalmers-Detroit machine, also made good time, two of his laps being at 11:41 and 11:32. Harry Stillinen and Ray Harroun, both driving Marmon cars, made better than a mile a minute. Hugh Harding, in an Apperson; Joe Seymour, in an Isotta; Phil Wells, in a Moon; Ed. Harne, in a Fiat, and Joe Matzanesin a Chalmers-Detroit, were also out for practice.

One of our Safe-Deposit Boxes at $5 a year gives you complete protection for your valuable papers:
It also gives you peace of mind.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

38 Washington Square.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY
303 Thames Street.

Transact All Branches of Banking and Safe Deposit Business.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles A. Brackett,
Thomas A. Lawton,
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Thomas P. Peckham,
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C. L. F. Robinson,
Jeremiah K. Sullivan,
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OFFICERS—Angus McLeod, President.
Thomas P. Peckham, Vice President.
Edward A. Sherman, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

W. H. Hammett, President.
W. P. Carr, Secretary.
Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer.
H. G. Wilks, Asst. Treasurer.

	DEPOSITS,	SURPLUS and PROFITS
Oct. 16, 1909,	$8,017,253.51	$786,982.26
Oct. 17, 1908.	$7,668,867.42	$761,416.31
Increase	$348,386.09	$25,565.95

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. DEPOSITARY,
286 Thames Street.

DEPOSITS.

Sept. 9, 1908.	Sept. 9, 1909.	Increase.
$674,257.34	$1,266,601.66	$592,342.32

SURPLUS AND PROFITS (EARNED).

$89,330.88	$94,256.20	$4,925.32

Peter King, President.
Samuel McAdam, Vice President.
Thomas B. Congdon, Cashier.

JAPANESE IN BOSTON.

Delegates Divided into Three Sections, Later Meeting at Harvard.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The important commercial and industrial establishments and educational institutions of Boston and its surrounding cities and towns were today thrown open to the inspection of three score of the foremost business men of Japan, who are making a tour of the United States. The commissioners, attended by 20 delegates from the various chambers of commerce on the Pacific coast, and a number of them, accompanied by their wives, arrived by special train from Providence early this forenoon, and were met at the South Station by a delegation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which entertains the visitors during their stay here, and a tour of the many points of historical, industrial and commercial interest in this section of the state was immediately inaugurated.

As soon as the train pulled into the station the delegates were formed into three sections, according to the purposes of their investigations. The first and largest divison, which included about half the commission, was taken in a special train to Quincy, where the distinguished visitors were shown through the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. It was arranged to spend about two hours here, and then go in automobiles to Harvard University.

The second section was met at the station by automobiles in which they were taken to the factory of the Waltham Watch Company in Waltham, leaving after luncheon for Harvard.

The five Japanese women who are accompanying their husbands on their tour of inspection comprised the third portion. They were taken to the Hotel Touraine in this city, and a little later in the forenoon left in automobiles for the home of Henry W. Longfellow in Cambridge, where they were entertained by the poet's daughter.

Allthree sections were reunited at Harvard after luncheon, and planned to spend the afternoon in sight-seeing about the university and in attending the football game at the Stadium between Harvard and Brown.

SHOW A LIVELY INTEREST.

Japanese at Quincy Give Especial Attention to North Dakota.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 23.—A visit to the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company in this city was made today by many members of the party of Japanese commercial commissioners who reached Boston from Providence this forenoon. The visitors came in a special train, which was run direct into the company's yard. They remained about two hours, showing a lively interest in the company's methods, and particularly in battleship North Dakota, now under construction there. After being given a luncheon in one of the company's buildings the Japanese commissioners were driven away in automobiles, their destination being Cambridge, where they expected to visit Harvard University.

SENTIMENT ALMOST BEARISH.

Money Conditions Said to Be Cause of Weakness in Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The stock market was weak today, and money conditions here and abroad were again advanced as the principal reason. The opinions of bankers continue to reflect great diversity on the subject, the prevailing belief being, however, that the situation abroad has been much exaggerated. The probability of gold exports to Europe next week has been somewhat lessened by yesterday's late declines in exchange, but further exports of gold to South America during the next week are now certain.

On the Stock Exchange sentiment was almost bearish. London was not a factor in local operations, selling probably less than 3,000 shares on balances. During the first half hour trading was strongly suggestive of a contest for control of the market between the bull and the bear factions. Heavy supporting orders, especially in United States Steel, served to arrest the decline. The market showed some rallying by the end of the first hour.

Prices broke again to a lower level half an hour before the close of the market. The decline was concurrent with a short recovery in foreign exchange, all of yesterday's losses being regained. There were heavy purchases of German marks in anticipation of an advance of the Imperial Bank of Germany's discount rates next Monday.

The decline in stocks continued, and prices were at their lowest when the market closed for the day. Union Pacific led the downward movement at the close with a 4-point break, and other active stocks lost generally from 1 to 2 points.

TO CONTINUE MANAGEMENT.

Jennings's Demand for Larger Salary with Detroit Compromised.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit American League Base Ball Club today signed a contract to continue the management of the club during the season of 1910. The terms of the contract were not disclosed, but it is understood that the manager's demand for an increase in salary was compromised.

Although Jennings's salary is a secret, something of the nature of his relations with the club has become known. He draws a percentage of the earnings, and in the three years he has been manager he has taken down in salary and profits $41,500—$10,000 in 1907, $14,000 in 1908 and $17,500 this year. For 1910 he hopes for enough to total him $30,000, provided he wins a fourth pennant.

An official announcement places the earnings of the club for the league season at $166,000, and, including the world's series profits, at about $200,000.

SHIP HAS MASTS IN PAIRS.

One of the most strangely fitted steamers that ever came to Boston was the Fagertun, of Norwegian ownership which arrived recently.

She has four masts, and they are set in pairs, forward and aft—something extraordinary. Instead of being set in the middle of the ship's deck, two masts are close to the starboard and two close to the port rail. In addition to these unusually placed masts the steamer carried a lifeboat that attracted even more attention. It was circular in shape and spherical generally, its rounded back, or top, resembling closely that of a large turtle. In this top were three hatches which served as entrances and which can be closed from the inside.

There is room in the peculiar boat for the 18 members of the steamer's crew. The admirable thing about the lifeboat is that it is practically unsinkable. It is equipped with an air shaft and water between inner and outer bottoms serves as ballast. This water may also be used if necessary by the crew.

OTTO COKE,
CHARCOAL, SAWDUST and WOOD.
Agency, - - - - THE BIJOU
39 THAMES STREET.

THE MAGNET WE USE
to attract trade is the lightness yet staunchness of our
HARNESS,
Every pound we can take off the harness, without impairing its strength, means an extra pound of drawing power for your horse. Have you seen our latest offerings in light, graceful and strong harness? You ought to, by all means.
GRATRIX, 96 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, Wall Street—The stock market opened weak, with Amalgamated Copper at 80. American Car & Foundry 68½. American Smelting 94¾. American Locomotive 58. Anaconda 45⅝. Atchison 120. Baltimore & Ohio 114½. Brooklyn Transit 76⅝. Canadian Pacific 182. Chesapeake & Ohio 86¼. Erie 32⅝. Great Northern preferred 146⅝. Louisville & Nashville 150. Missouri, Kansas & Texas 46⅝. Missouri Pacific 69. New York Central 133½. Northern Pacific 148⅓. Pennsylvania 145¾. Reading 160½. Rock Island 37⅞ to 37⅝. St. Paul 157⅛. Sugar 129½. Southern Pacific 127¾. Southern Railway 29⅝. Union Pacific 200¼. United States Steel 87¾. United States Steel preferred 126 and Wabash preferred 62.

10—The stock market opened under pressure in response to the low prices in London before the opening here. There were declines of a point in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio, American Car. Anaconda and American Cotton Oil, 1¼ in Chicago & Alton and Canadian Pacific, 2½ in National Biscuit and large fractions in Great Northern preferred, Pressed Steel Car, Central Leather and others.

11—During the brisk selling of the first half hour, about every stock of speculative importance was forced down from 1 to 1½. After that the pressure relaxed and there were some small recoveries. Buying was small on the recovery.

Closing—Money on call, nominal, no loans; time loans, very firm and active; 60 days, 90 days and six months, 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 to 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, strong, at $4.83.50 @ $4.83.75 for 60 day bills, and at $4.87.70 @ $4.87.75 for demand; commercial bills, $4.83 @ $4.83½; bar silver, 50⅝; Mexican dollars, 43; government bonds, steady; railroads bonds, irregular. The market closed weak at the lowest. Heavy liquidation was renewed to the accompaniment of a violent recovery in foreign exchange and reports that the official discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany would be raised Monday. The stock market showed acute weakness, Union Pacific breaking 4 points, Great Northern preferred 3½, Northern Pacific, General Electric and Delaware & Hudson 3 each, Reading 2¾, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central and New York Central 2 to 2½, and active stocks generally from 1 to 2 points.

[Furnished by Hornblower & Weeks, —33 Bellevue avenue.]

Closing Oct. 23, 1909.

Am Ice	26
Amalgamated Cop	79⅝
Am Car & Foundry	68¾
Am Can pfd	81½
Am Cotton Oil	75½
Am Locomotive	57
Am Smelt && Ref	93½
Am Woolen	36⅞
Am Sugar	129¼
Am H & L pfd	46¼
Anaconda Ming	46½
Atch Top & San Fe	119⅛
Atlantic Coast Line	139
Baltimore & Ohio	114¼
B'kln Rap Trans	76⅝
Canadian Pacific Ry	182
Chesapeake & Ohio	85⅞
Chic Mil St Paul	155¼
Col Fuel & Iron Co	41¼
Consolidated Gas	140½
Corn Products	21⅜
Del & Hudson Co	182
Denver & Rio Grande	45¾
Distillers Securities	36⅞
Erie	32½
Erie 1st pfd	47¼
Erie 2d pfd	39
General Electric	160
Great Northern pref	141½
Gt Northern Ore	79¼
Interboro Met	17¾
Interboro Met pref	48¾
Louisville & Nash	150
Mo Kan & Tex	45¼
Missouri Pacific	68¼
National Lead	85⅜
N Y Cent & Hudson	131
N. Y. Ontario & West.	46¼
Norfolk & Western	94⅝
Northern Pacific Ry	146½
Pennsylvania R R	145
Pressed Steel Car	46¼
Reading	158½
Reading 1st pfd	93
Republic Iron & Stl	44¼
Rock Island	37⅜
Southern Pacific	126¾
So. Ry	29⅝
Texas & Pacific	35
Union Pacific	197¾
Utah Copper	46½
U S Rubber	46
U S Ruber 1st pfd	118
U S Steel	85½
U S Steel pref	126
Va-Carolina Chem	46
Wabash	19¾
Wis. Central	50
Western Union	76½

BOSTON MARKET.

Boston Con	13¾
Cal & Hecla	640
Miami	15¼
North Butte	56¾
Parrot	30
Trinity	10
U S Fruit	164
Utah Cons	42½
Swift	105⅝
Am. Tel & Tel	140
N. Y., N. H. & H.	160
U S Smelting	54½

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